The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4956. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Bombardment of the Island of Formosa by American Ships of War.

Garibaldi at Sienna Preparing to March Upon Rome.

Adjustment of the Difficulties Between Prussia and Denmark.

Rumored Resignation of Omar Pasha as Turkish Commander in Crete.

CHINA.

Conflict Between United States Ships-of-War and the Pirates of the Island of Formosa.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 13—Evening.

Advices received here from Shanghai give the following account of a conflict between two steamers of the American Squadron in the Chinese waters, and the pirates of the Island of Formosa.

The United States authorities having received neither satisfaction nor apology for the murder of the crew of the American bark *Rover*, the men-of-war *Hartford* and *Wyoming* were ordered to the scene of the outrage on the Island of Formosa. They sailed early in June.

On arriving off the shore a demand was made for the surrender of the murderers, which was not complied with. Meantime it was apparent that the natives were preparing for a fight, and the shore was vigorously shelled by both vessels.

Several boat loads of sailors and marines subsequently effected a landing, and a sharp fight ensued with the Formosans, which lasted over five hours.

The heat was intense, and fifteen officers and men are reported to have been sunstruck.

Lieut. SLIDELL MACKENZIE, one of the landing party, was shot, and died of his wounds.

At nightfall the fighting party was withdrawn from the shore, and the bombardment was resumed and continued until the natives had all dispersed and disappeared. The *Hartford* and *Wyoming* then weighed anchor and sailed for Shanghai, at which port they arrived on the 18th of June.

Mexican Dollars Coined During the Reign of Maximilian Uncurrent.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 13—Evening.

Among the general items of news from Shanghae it is stated that Chinese merchants refuse to receive as currency Mexican dollars coined during the reign of the late Emperor Maximilian.

ITALY.

Garibaldi at Sienna Preparing for the Attack on Rome.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

Gen. GARIBALDI is known to be at Sienna, where, it is said, he is actively engaged in renewing his preparations for the movement on Rome, which was to have been attempted last month.

PRUSSIA.

Probable Settlement of the Difficulties Between Prussia and Denmark.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

It is reported that the differences between Prussia and Denmark, in regard to North Schleswig and the execution of the stipulations of the Treaty of Prague, are in a fair way to be settled. The negotiations now going on between the two countries indicate a disposition on both sides to come to a speedy agreement.

CANDIA.

Rumored Resignation of Omar Pasha as Commander of the Turkish Forces.

PARIS, Tuesday, Aug. 13—Evening.

A report has reached this city from the Island of Candia, that OMAR PASHA has resigned his command of the Turkish forces. No reasons are given for this unexpected action, and the report is not readily credited.

JAPAN.

The Case of the Ship Anna Kimball Satisfactorily Settled.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 13—Evening.

The latest advices received from Japan via Shanghae, reports that the case of the ship *Anna Kimball*, Capt. WILLIAMS, which was seized for infractions of the commercial treaty between China and the United States, has been satisfactorily settled.

IRELAND.

Sentence of the Fenian Capt. Moriarty.

DUBLIN, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

Capt. MORIARTY, the leader of the Fenian rising in Kerry, has been sentenced to imprisonment for a term of ten years.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 13—Noon.

Consols for money, 94⅞.

United States Five-twenty Bonds	74¼
Illinois Central Railway Shares	77¾
Erie Railway Shares	44½
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds	22¼

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 13—2 P. M.

The quotations for Consols and American Securities, at this hour, are the same as at noon.

LONDON, Aug. 13—Evening.

Consols 94¾ for money.

American Securities closed at the following rates:

Erie Shares	44½
Illinois Centrals	77¾
United States Five-Twenties	74¼
Atlantic and Great Western firm at	22¼

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

The market for United States Five-Twenty Bonds is flat. No transactions have been effected.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Aug. 13—Noon.

Cotton firm; estimated sales to-day 11,000 bales.

Middling Uplands .... 10⅝d.

Middling Orleans .... 10⅞d.

BREADSTUFFS—The weather continues favorable for the crops. Wheat—13s. 10d. for White California. Corn 38s. 6d. for new. Barley 5s. Oats 3s. 11d. Peas 42s.

PROVISIONS—Cheese, 52s. Beef, 134s. Lard, 50s. Pork, 75s. 6d. Bacon, 44s.

PRODUCE—Resin, common, 7s. 6d.; fine, 13s. Tallow 44s. 9d. Pot Ashes 31s. Spirits of Turpentine 33s. 3d. Petroleum, spirits, 8¼d.; refined 1s. 4d. Cloverseed 41s.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 13—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar 25s. 6d. Scotch Pig Iron 53s. Whale Oil, £32. Sperm Oil, £115. Linseed Cakes, £10. Linseed Oil, £40. Calcutta Linseed, 68s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Aug. 13—2 P. M.

The sales of Cotton to-day will probably reach 12,000 bales. There is no change in prices.

In the Breadstuffs market Wheat has declined to 13s. 8d. for White California; Oats to 3s. 1d., and Peas have advanced to 42s. 6d. Other articles unchanged.

There are no changes to report in the Provision or Produce markets.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 13—Noon.

Petroleum closed at Atwerp last evening at 42f.@50f. for Standard White.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Aug. 13—Evening.

COTTON.—The market under the favorable advices from Manchester closed firmer, with an advance in prices established on all qualities. The sales to-day have reached 12,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 10⅝; Middling Orleans, 11d.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market closed quiet. Corn has advanced to 38s. 9d. ₱ quarter for mixed Western. Wheat, 13s. 8d. ₱ cental. Barley, 5s. ₱ bushel. Oats. 3s. 1d. ₱ bushel. Peas, 42s. 6d. ₱ 504 lb.

PROVISIONS.—The market firm. Cotton advanced to 52s. 9d. ₱ cwt. for Middling American. Beef has advanced to 136s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Lard has declined 3d. since the last report, and is now quoted at 49s. 9d. ₱ cwt. Pork quiet at 75s. 6d, for Eastern Prime Mess. Bacon, Cumberland Cut, 44s. ₱ cwt.

PRODUCE—The market for articles of American produce is quiet and steady, and prices are without material alteration. Tallow, however, has declined 3d. ₱ cwt. and Linseed Oil 10s. ₱ ton. The usual authorities quote as follows: Resin, 7s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for Common, and 13s. for Medium. Petroleum, 8¼d. ₱ gallon for Spirits, and 1s. 4d. for Standard White. Tallow, 44s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Ashes, 31s. ₱ cwt. for Pots. Spirits Turpentine, 33s. 3d. ₱ cwt. Clover Seed, 41s. ₱ cwt. for American Red. Oils—Linseed, £39 10s. ₱ ton; Whale, £32; Sperm, £115. Linseed Cakes, £10 ₱ ton for Thin Oblong for feeding. Linseed Cakes, 68s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for Calcutta. Sugar quiet at 24s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Iron, 53s. for Scotch Pig, mixed numbers.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, Aug. 13—Evening.

Petroleum is firmer and prices have advanced to 43 francs ₱ bbl. for Pennsylvania and Canada White.

MARINE NEWS.

Marine Disaster.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 13—2 P. M.

Dispatches have been received here which state that the steamer *A. J. Ingersoll*, of Boston, Capt. CLARK, which left Kong Kong on the 29th of May for Shanghai, recently struck a rock near Shanghai on the Chinese coast. Though the steamer was badly damaged, the cargo and vessel will be saved.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Tuesday, Aug. 13—2 P. M.

The Inman steamship *Edinburgh*, Capt. BRIDGMAN, which left New-York on the 3d of August, arrived at this port this morning on the way to Liverpool.

LONDONDERRY, Tuesday, Aug. 13—Evening.

The steamship *Moravian*, Capt. WYLIE, which left Quebec on the 31st of July, arrived at this port today, on the way to Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, Tuesday, Aug. 13—Evening.

The Inman steamship *City of Boston*, Capt. LEITCH, which left New-York on the 3d of August, arrived at this port this afternoon on the way to Liverpool.

BY STEAMSHIP TO AUG. 3.

The French mail steamer *Pereire*, from Havre Aug. 1, *via* Brest Aug. 3, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. The following is a summary of her news, compiled from French files:

The *Constitutionnel* contains the following announcement:

"The Emperor NAPOLEON having expressed to His Majesty FRANCIS JOSEPH, of Austria, a desire to give him a mark of sympathy on the occasion of the terrible catastrophe which has occurred in Mexico, an arrangement has been made that the Emperor and Empress of the French are to visit His Imperial Majesty at Salzburg, where they will stay forty-eight hours. The journey is to be made in the strictest *incognito*.

The Empress CHARLOTTE and the Queen of the Belgians arrived at Tervueren, a royal residence in the neighborhood of Brussels, on the 31st ult. The King and the Count DE FLANDRE went to meet them. The journey was accomplished without any difficulty.

In the Italian Parliament, the visit of Gen. DUMONT to Rome was still being discussed. Explanations were demanded of the Government, and Chevalier NIGRA, the Italian Ambassador in Paris, was sent for. Subsequently, the intelligence brought by Mons. NIGRA having failed to enlighten the Government, the French Government was appealed to for information, which, at last accounts, had not yet been received. This is proven by the reply of Minister RATTAZZI, to remarks by Mons. MICELI and Gen. SIRTORI, both these Members of Parliament opined that the formation of the Roman Legion and the review passed by Gen. DUMONT, constituted an act of intervention violating the September Convention.

The *Moniteur* publishes an official denial as to the averred object of Gen. DUMONT's visit to Rome, and pronounces the reports of a speech, which purported to have been delivered by him, sheer fabrications.

The *International* announces that the Garibaldians will land on the coast of Viterbo, but states that the day upon which the insurrection in Rome is to commence has not yet been fixed upon.

The *Italia*, a Neapolitan journal, declares in its issue of June 27, that on receipt of a telegraphic order from the Minister of the Navy, several ships left the port. The commanders of these vessels have received sealed orders, to be opened three hours after sailing. It was believed that the ships were to proceed toward the Roman coast.

The *Moniteur*, alluding to the expected outbreak of the Garibaldians, declares that it is the intention of the French and Italian Governments to adhere strictly to the agreement made in the Convention of Sept. 15.

The *North German Gazette* accuses the French *Moniteur du Soir* of equivocating in the denial of the existence of a French diplomatic note concerning the affairs of Schleswig. The Prussian journal declares that a dispatch relating to the matter passed between the two Governments, while the morning *Moniteur* joins its evening contemporary in declaring, not too explicity, however, that no document of the kind emanated from the French Government.

Newspaper accounts, dated June 14, give full particulars of the dreadful earthquake which occurred in the Isle of Java on the 10th. Three hundred lives were lost.

ITALY.

Attitude of the French and Italian Governments Toward the Garibaldians.

From Le Moniteur Officiel.

The excitement that extremists are seeking to foment in Italy has been foreseen and will cause no surprise.

The Government of the Emperor, so far as it is concerned, will adhere to the Convention of Sept. 15. The Government of King VICTOR EMMANUEL entertained similar intentions. It has made energetic efforts to protect the Pontifical frontiers against the expected attack.

To this end, large bodies of troops have been placed under marching orders. The vessels cruising along the coasts are to prevent armed forces from landing. The President of the Council has repeatedly given assurances that the Convention of Sept. 15 will be strictly adhered to.

The Mission of Gen. Dumont Discussed in the Italian Chambers.

From L'Italia, July 31.

The Italian Chambers, acting upon several demands for explanations concerning the mission of the French Gen. DUMONT in Rome, adopted, in the session of July 30, the subjoined resolution:

The Chamber, considering that the Convention of Sept. 15 is of great importance to Italy, requests the ministry to use all means to cause the agreed policy of non-intervention to be adhered to.

The Mission of Gen. Dumont from a French Point of View.

From Le Moniteur Officiel.

The newspapers allude to a mission to Rome, which they state is supposed to have been intrusted to Gen. DUMONT, and publish an address which purports to have been delivered by that officer.

It is necessary to make a definite statement in regard to these matters.

The Minister of War confined himself to requesting Gen. DUMONT to investigate, during the sojourn of the latter in Rome, the causes that led so many soldiers to desert the legion formed at Antibes.

As for the speech attributed to the General, it will suffice to say that no such address was ever made by him, and that all assertions to that effect are truthless.

GERMANY.

The Interference of France in the Affairs of Schleswig.

From the North German Gazette.

If French writers are truthful in their reports upon the sentiments which have been aroused in Germany by the diplomatic steps taken by France in the Schleswig question, our neighbors across the Rhine will be struck by the unanimous opposition of all parties against any foreign interference in our affairs. Granted that the national sentiment acts with great force, the greater precisely through its having slumbered so long, it does but follow that it should be treated with all the more consideration. At the same time the Luxemburg affair has proved that circumspection has not ceased to be the rule of conduct of German statesmen and of the German people. No one denied that, in view of the geographical and strategical importance of the Fortress of Luxemburg, France had a right to concern herself with the future of the Grand Duchy. We took this right into account without debating it, and we have therefore all the more reason to claim that France shall not interfere in matters not affecting her interests. We must needs therefore attach great importance to the pacific declarations of the *Moniteur*, which will, we hope, put an end also to the continual provocations of the French Press.

JAVA.

The Terrible Earthquake in the Island.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

We have received the Java papers of the 14th June, giving full particulars of a dreadful earthquake which occurred in the island on the 10th. It was very destructive in the Districts of Cheribon, Pekalongan, Banjoemas, Bagelen, Samarang, Djokjdokarta and Sourakarta. The greater part of the indigo and sugar manufactories, private houses, and military establishments are destroyed at Djokjdo, but in other districts the damage was not so extensive. The losses, however, are incalculable. The sugar crop, which had just been brought into the barns, is totally lost. A large number of Europeans and natives perished—the report says as many as three hundred. It was feared also that other parts of Java might be visited by earthquakes; even at Batavia shocks were felt on the day the mail started. The accounts of the rinderpest in Java are most distressing. In some districts the whole stock of buffaloes has died out, and great destitution and misery prevail; indeed, the general effect of the news brought by this mail is very painful.

FRANCE.

The Approaching Visit of Francis Joseph of Austria—Movements of the Emperor Napoleon.

From La Patrie, Aug. 1.

Shortly after the return of His Majesty the Emperor NAPOLEON from Lille, whither he will proceed on leaving Paris, he will visit the camp of Chalons, and do the honors of the camp to the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, who, it is expected, will meet him there. The two Emperors will subsequently return to Paris, where great festivities will be held in honor of the illustrious guest. At the conclusion of the *fêtes*, the Emperor NAPOLEON intends finishing the season at Biarritz. M. DE BISMARCK does not propose to visit Biarritz, but M. DE BEUST will sojourn at that watering-place for a week, after his usual stay at Gastein.

Steamship Java Due at Boston this Afternoon.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

The steamship *Java*, which arrived at Halifax this morning and sailed again for Boston, is due here to-morrow afternoon in time for her mails and the dispatch bag of the Associated Press to be forwarded by the evening train for New-York.

Arrival of the City of London.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Tuesday, Aug. 13.

The steamship *City of London*, which sailed from Liverpool on the 31st ult., has arrived, and is anchored at Quarantine.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Fotry-eighth Day's Proceedings.

ALBANY, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 13.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock. Sundry remonstrances were presented against sectarian donations.

Mr. GOULD, of Columbia, moved that the Committee on Industrial interests be directed to inquire and report whether any legislation is necessary to promote the irrigation of agricultural lands. Referred.

Mr. BELL, of Jefferson, in the Chair of the Committee of the Whole, took up the report of the Committee on Town and County Officers other than Judicial, their election, tenure of office, compensation, &c.

Mr. GREELEY moved to strike out the clause providing for the election of one County Supervisor at large in each county. He believed there was an earnest desire on the part of the people to diminish rather than increase the number of officials quartered on the public. This officer would be ornamental rather than useful, and, indeed, his chief labor, it would seem, would be to draw his salary.

Mr. SMITH, of Fulton, said that so far as the sentiment of the people and of this Convention could be ascertained by the Committee which made this report, that sentiment was found to be in favor of transferring local legislation from the Legislature to Boards of Supervisors. It is believed that thus much of the log-rolling and dishonest legislation will be avoided. These local schemes have been prolific of log-rolling in the Legislature, and besides, it is easy to imagine that the Supervisors will be much better informed of the wants of their constituents than the State Legislature can possibly be. Their responsibility would be much more direct, and if the Convention shall determine in favor of transferring local legislation from the Capitol, then it follows that there should be some check placed upon the Boards of Supervisors against hasty or more reprehensible action. Hence the proposition for a County Supervisor who shall be elected by the county at large; be Chairman of the Board, and possess the veto power.

Mr. OPDYKE thought the reasons given by the gentleman from the County of Fulton should be satisfactory to the Convention for the creation of this office; but he thought at least ten days should be given him for the exercise of the veto power, and that a two-third vote should be required to pass an act against his disapproval. The veto power as proposed by the Committee is now possessed by the Mayor of New-York, but it is ineffective, and time must be given the Chairman, and a two-third vote must be required to make such power effective.

Mr. GREELEY insisted that such an officer would be little more than a figurehead. An office of large salary, it is likely to be of but small performance. The veto power, as proposed by the Committee, or that suggested by the gentleman from New-York, would amount to next to nothing. The effective check, in his judgment, would be publicity. If a horse railroad is projected, for instance, require that the proposers shall publish their proposition at their own expense in the leading journal of each party for four weeks. Thus the people would be fully informed of what legislation is in contemplation, and time and opportunity will be secured to all to make known to their representative their wishes and interests in connection therewith.

Mr. BICKFORD, of Jefferson, Mr. CONGER, of Rockland, and others supported the report of the Committee.

Mr. WICKMAN spoke in opposition to that part of the report which proposes to increase the powers of Boards of Supervisors in regard to local legislation. It is said that the possession of that power by the Legislature has been prolific of log-rolling and corruption. If this be true, can we hope for improvement by scattering that power over all the counties in the State? He thought not. The great disparity of population in the various towns he regarded as another serious objection to the transfer of this great power.

Mr. VEEDER moved to substitute for this section section one of article ten of the present Constitution. Mr. VEEDER objected to the report of the Committee, because it takes from the people the right to elect District-Attorneys, and gives the appointment of District-Attorneys to the Governor; because it departs from the old Constitution in giving the Governor the right to fill vacancies without providing that the people shall elect a successor at the next general election, and because it fails to provide for Registers in New-York and Kings County.

Mr. PARKER could not approve the report in this, that it takes from the people the right to elect their District-Attorneys, and gives it absolutely to the Governor without even consulting with the Senate. He was opposed to centralizing such power in the Executive.

Mr. HALE, of Essex, spoke in opposition to making the District-Attorneys elective officers; he would have them appointed, and thus removed from all temptation to shirk their duties.

Mr. LAWRENCE said that the District-Attorney is as much a representative of the people as the lawyer is the representative of his client. To say that he will not perform his duty fully in prosecuting criminals because of the fear of jeopardizing his chances of reelection, is to say that the people sympathize with crime. He could not subscribe to such a sentiment, for he believed that the more vigorously such an officer prosecutes offenders against the laws of society the more popular he becomes.

Mr. GREELEY favored the report of the Committee. In New-York and Kings County there is a profitable pandering to popular vice. Allow those who are engaged in illegal liquor-selling, in gambling, and such vices to vote for the District-Attorneys, and they will openly defy all. He did not say that the people of New-York are corrupt, but allow the people to vote for these officers, and there at least it will be found that the vicious and bad are able to elect.

Mr. E. BROOKS asked whether the gentleman from Westchester believed that District-Attorneys appointed would be any better morally than District-Attorneys elected.

Mr. GREELEY—I certainly do, for the responsibility of their official conduct will rest directly with the Governor, and therefore he would have the Senate having nothing to do with these appointments.

Mr. SCHUMAKER said his knowledge of the District-Attorneys of New-York and Kings County extended back many years, and he never knew or heard of any profitable pandering to popular vice on the part of those officers save in one instance, and that individual is a great reformer and was appointed, not elected. You don't remove a District Attorney from the opportunity of pandering to popular vice by providing that he shall be appointed instead of being elected. Of all classes on the earth, the last of all places on the earth, the last place from which a District-Attorney should receive his appointment, is the Executive. What are the facts? He could not speak of the present, but he had some past experience, and it taught him that almost weekly visits were made to New-York and Kings County, sometimes by the Private Secretary, sometimes by Executive Chamber clerks or other political satraps in behalf of notorious criminals, insinuating that they have been punished sufficiently, and soliciting from the District-Attorney a little stronger letter to the Governor for their pardon. Is the Governor likely to ignore such appeals from such a source. How is the Governor to select these officers of his own knowledge? That will not be pretended; but we all know that the appointments will be made on the recommendation of partisan General Committees and similar political cliques.

Mr. SILVESTER, of Columbia, argued in favor of the report of the Committee.

Mr. GERRY, of New-York, quoted statistics to show that there are three times as many indictments tried in New-York as in any other county, and double the number of convictions, contending that these facts amply prove that there is no basis for the remark of the gentleman from Westchester that there is probable pandering to popular views. He argued in favor of the elective system and in warm praise of the present District-Attorney of New-York.

Mr. VEEDER moved to amend by providing that the District-Attorney shall be elected, and also a Register for New-York and a Register for Kings.

Mr. VEEDER called the attention of the Convention to the fact that the Governor now possesses the power to remove District-Attorneys for cause. If none have been removed for the past twenty years, it argues that the Governor has been derelict of his duty, or that the argument that District-Attorneys have been grossly neglectful of their duties is not well grounded or else it is clear that to give to the Governor the power to appoint, as well as to remove, will not secure any better administration of our criminal laws.

Mr. HUTCHINS said that the gentleman who now holds the position of District-Attorney of New-York, would, were he to-day to speak for himself, advocate the appointment of the District-Attorney for that City and County, rather than for his election by the people. In 1857 Mr. HALL was the earnest and successful advocate for the establishment of the Metropolitan Police District as it was established, and he was confident that nothing could induce that gentleman to ask for a change to the old Police system. He (Mr. HUTCHINS) was not prepared to say for other counties, but it was clear that for New-York the best interests of the people all demanded that the prosecuting criminal officer should not depend for his office upon an election. He ought to be appointed, and then placed in a position to discharge his very responsible duties without fear or favor.

The motion of Mr. VEEDER that the District-Attorney shall be appointed, was carried by a vote of 50 to 40.

The motion of Mr. VEEDER providing for a Register and Clerk in New-York and Kings Counties respectively, was lost by a vote of 39 to 51.

Mr. SMITH, of Fulton, moved the reconsideration of the vote making District-Attorneys elective. Lost by a vote of 32 to 54.

A recess was then taken until evening.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. BELL in the chair. The Committee of the Whole resumed the consideration of the report of the Standing Committee on Town and County Officers, their powers, tenure of office, compensation, &c.

The question pending was upon a motion of Mr. GREELEY providing for the election of a County Supervisor, who shall be President of the Board and possess the veto power. It was carried—47 to 37.

Mr. ANDREWS, of Onondaga, moved to amend by substituting for the whole section, section one of article ten of the present Constitution. He objected to the clause in the report of the Committee, which provides that a Sheriff shall not act as Under-Sheriff or Deputy for the next succeeding term. He knew of no necessity for such prohibition, and he regarded the terms of the present Constitution in that respect better and stronger than those suggested by the Committee.

Mr. SMITH, of Fulton, held that there is just as much necessity for prohibiting the Sheriff from acting as under-Sheriff or Deputy as there is for prohibiting him from running for the office a second consecutive term.

Mr. POND moved to amend by striking out the clause declaring Sheriffs ineligible for reëlection at the next succeeding term. Such inhibition may have been necessary when the law authorized imprisonment for debt, for then he ought, by the working of that law, be able to compass his reëlection, but no such reason now exists. The motion was lost.

Mr. COOK, of Ulster, moved to strike out the clause providing that the Sheriff may be required from time to time to renew sureties, and the clause providing that the county shall never be liable for the acts of its Sheriff. Lost.

Mr. SCHOONMAKER, of Kings, moved to amend by providing that any of these county officers, the power to remove whom for cause, is vested in the Governor, may first have trial by jury on the charges preferred. Lost.

Mr. MASTEN, of Erie, favored the retention of the provision of the present Constitution in regard to Sheriffs. He thought it much more preferable, and the remark he thought applicable to the entire article.

The motion of Mr. ANDREWS prevailed; 53 to 33.

Mr. PALMER, of Chautaqua, moved to amend by providing that all county and town officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution shall be elected by the people, or appointed by such town or county authorities as the Legislature may direct. Carried.

Mr. HINCHMAN moved an amendment prohibiting the grouping together of counties or portions of counties for the purpose of creating new offices or furnishing the Legislature with excuses for the appointment of a State Commissioner to preside over localities.

After debate, Mr. HINCHMAN said he found that his amendment was not applicable where he had proposed to place it, and he would withdraw it for the present.

Mr. HADLEY, of Seneca, moved to amend section seven by providing that in each county, except the county of New-York, there shall be elected a Board of Supervisors, with such powers and duties as the Legislature may from time to time prescribe.

Mr. SMITH, of Fulton, said that if the Convention wished to leave things just as they are and just as they have been for twenty years, the amendment proposed is very proper. But it seemed that the Convention desired to transfer much of the power of local legislation from the Legislature to local officers; and if this be so, then certainly the amendment ought to be voted down.

Pending the motion, progress was reported and the Convention adjourned.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Seamen Arrested in San Francisco—Nitro-Glycerine Explosion on the Central Railroad—The Political Contest.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Monday, Aug. 12.

Capt. SWAN and his crew, of schooner *Sarah*, heen been arrested on a charge of purposely wrecking the vessel with intent to defraud the Revenue Department and insurance companies. The schooner sailed with a cargo of alcohol worth $25,000, part of which has been found concealed in a cave in Drake's Bay since the reported wreck. The Captain says the wreckers put it there, but the story is very suspicious. The spirits were purchased in bond by C. S. Lord, of the house of NUDD, LORD & Co., who gave bonds for exportation to the Amoor River. It is suspected the intention was to evade the customs. The establishment of NUDD, LORD & Co. has been seized by the Collector. The wrecked schooner has been recovered.

An explosion of nitro-glycerine, at Summit Tunnel, on the Central Railroad, on the 10th inst., killed and injured several men.

The political contest is growing very bitter. GORHAM denounces the independent Press as venal, desiring the success of the Democracy: and also, through it, sustains Congress and advocates the election of the general ticket and Union Congressmen.

The reports of the Indian outrages still continue. The Indians lately made a cattle raid to the very edge of Prescott. The citizens turned out, but the Indians escaped.

Arrived yesterday afternoon, steamship *Sacramento*, from Panama, with passengers and troops which left New-York on the 20th ult. The health of all is good.

Sailed, ships *Swallow*, for New-York, and *Laurens*, for Baltimore, and the *Young America* for Liverpool.

Wheat easy, $1 70@$1 82½. Legal tenders. 72¼.

A Springfield Physician Arrested for Malpractice—A Dishonest Detective.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, Aug. 13.

Dr. WILLIAM H. WHITE, of this city, has been committed to jail, in default of $8,000 bonds, to await examination for producing an abortion on ELIZABETH METHVEN, which caused her death on Saturday last. Dr. WHITE has practiced in this city for several years, and has been suspected of similar crimes before. His victim was unmarried, 18 years old, and has a father living in this city.

Mr. BLAKE, the detective who figured in the detection and arrest of the West Auburn murderers last Winter, has lately been in this city, and succeeded in swindling one of our hotel-keepers out of a bill of $100 for board and other expenses. Mr. BLAKE is an old roper, and gets his living by his wits.

Meeting of Soldiers and Sailors in Richmond, Va.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

A meeting of ex-officers, soldiers and sailors of the United States, held to-night, appointed an executive committee to call on the State Convention, to be held at Richmond in September. It was reported that there were eleven hundred persons, late in the United States service, now living in Richmond. During the discussion, the circumstance was deprecated that persons should get control of the affairs of Virginia who had never fired a shot to bring her back into the Union.

Affairs in Louisiana—Seizure of a Brig for Violation of the Coolie Law—The Yellow Fever at New-Iberia.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

The brig *William Anderson*, which brought a load of coolies from Havana, has been libeled, and the Captain and men in charge of the coolies have been bonded in $1,000 to answer the violation of the law prohibiting the introduction of coolies into the United States.

A telegram reports twenty-three new cases of yellow fever at New-Iberia, La., yesterday, but no deaths. The disease is assuming a mild form.

Death of Judge Armstrong of Pennsylvania.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Tuesday, Aug. 13.

Judge JAMES ARMSTRONG died here to-day, aged seventy-four years. He was the most distinguished member of the bar in this part of Pennsylvania, for a long time on the bench of the Supreme Court of this State, and for forty years never missed a court in Lycoming County.

The Case of Rev. H. Wendt.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

Rev. H. WENDT, arrested in Rochester, charged with raping seven little girls under his change, has been held to bail in the sum of $5,000 to answer. He resigned his position here and fled from the city some three weeks ago. It was at first supposed that he was a defaulter. His crime was discovered through a young man whom he had charged with committing some crime.

Gen. Howard to Address the New-England Agricultural Society.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Tuesday, Aug. 13.

Gen. O. O. HOWARD, of Washington, will deliver the address before the New-England Agricultural Society during the fair which commences in this city on the 6th of September.

Suicide of an Unknown Man Near Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Tuesday, Aug. 13.

As the Shore-line train from Boston was approaching this city this noon on unknown man of respectable appearance laid his neck on the rail in front of the advancing locomotive, and was instantly beheaded. The body was shockingly mutilated, and has not been recognized.

Registration in North Carolina.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, Aug. 13.

Registration returns from forty-seven counties give about 60,000 voters, the majority for the blacks being 6,673. In districts where the whites are largely in the ascendant no returns have yet been handed in, but, though a large number of whites have not registered, it is believed when the returns come in from all the districts the white voters will have a majority of over 12,000.

Movements of the Indian Commissioners.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Tuesday, Aug. 13.

The Indian Commissioners held a meeting here to-day, at which several witnesses were examined, but the result of the session was kept secret. Several Indian agents were present. The Commissioners will leave to-morrow morning on the steamer *St. John* for Fort Buford.

The Turnfest in Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

The programme of the German Turnverein this afternoon include gymnastic exercises, followed in the evening by a grand concert in Music Hall, given by the Boston society to their brother Turners from abroad. The concert was a brilliant affair, and well attended, and happily closed the festival.

The Crops.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

The weather is very favorable to crops, being warm with but little rain. Accounts from the interior of Louisiana continue gloomy; there will be little or no crops on account of the worms. The corn prospects are good.

The first bale of new cotton was received to-day.

The Removal of Secretary Stanton—Soldier's Meeting in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

Some discharged soldiers and sailors have called a meeting for Saturday next, to express condemnation of the President in removing Mr. STANTON from the position of Secretary of War.

The New Legislature of Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Aug. 13.

The next Legislature of Kentucky will stand about as follows: Senate—Democrats, 25; Radicals, 9; Third Party, 4. House—Democrats, 85; Radicals 11; Third Party, 4.

The Case of the United States vs. Clark.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, Aug. 13.

A British schooner arrived this morning from Nassau with secret orders regarding the late piratical case of the United States *vs.* Clark.

Registration in South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

The number registered to-day was 690, of whom 178 were whites, and 512 colored.

The Destructive Fire in Keene, N. H.

An extra from the office of the Keene (N. H.) *Republican*, gives us the following particulars of the destructive fire in that city on Monday afternoon:

At 4:30 P. M. a fire broke out at the steam-shops on Mechanic-street, and in a few minutes the building was in flames, which quickly spread to the surrounding structures, till five large wooden shops and several smaller ones were consumed, together with sheds in which were stored large quantities of lumber. The dwelling-houses of ABBA KIDDER and JOHN F. PRINDELL were burned, also the old barn belonging to the county buildings at the jail, and one connected with the premises of CHARLES BRIDGMAN. Here the destruction was stayed by the desperate exertions of firemen and citizens. The owners of the steam-shops and largest losers were NIMS & CROSSFIELD, makers of doors, sash and blinds. EDWARD EDWARDS, carriage maker; POOLE & SHERMAN, turners and manufacturers of spinning wheel heads; HADLEY P. MUCHMORE, carpenter and builder; WILCOX & RUSSELL, painters; SPRAGUE & CLARK, furniture, besides others, were heavy losers. The total loss must amount to near $60,000, and at least 100 men are thrown out of employment. The fire communicated from the furnace to the engine, which was fed with shavings and waste wood. This is far the greatest conflagration which ever occurred in this town.

An Old Swindle Successful.

From the Detroit Free Press, Aug. 11.

An old gentleman from Lyons, Wayne County, N. Y., who refused to give his name, was swindled out of $50 on Friday, while crossing the river to take the 5:30 train for the East. Two young men stepped up to him and begged a loan of $50 for a few minutes, tendering a check on the Bank of Upper Canada for $100 as security. The old gentleman complied with the modest request, but as soon as the boat touched the dock his two friends disappeared from view. He waited an hour or more for them to return, and finally reported the matter to an officer, who informed him that he had been swindled. He said he had read of such things, but the two men seemed so pleasant and honest that he could not refuse them such a small favor. Fortunately, he had previously secured a ticket for Rochester, and as he has friends residing there he will experience no difficulty in prosecuting his homeward journey.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

Meeting of the Academy at Hartford—Proceedings Yesterday.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

HARTFORD, Conn., Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1867.

This old city, where the famous Charter Oak waved its branches through centuries; where Mrs. LYDIA H. SIGOURNEY, the poetess, lived and died; where the oldest newspaper in the country is published, and where are to be seen some of the most magnificent elms that ever towered rods above "pigmy man"—in this city, quite antique in its way, the National Academy of Sciences to-day commenced its session—the eighth since its incorporation by act of Congress in 1863. The members of the Academy are as follows:

Louis Agassiz, Alexander E. R. Agassiz, Wolcott Gibbs, Benjamin A. Gould, Benjamin Pierce, Joseph Winlock, Cambridge, Mass.; Stephen Alexander, Arnold Guyot, Princeton, N. J.; Frederick A. P. Barnard, John Call Dalton, John Strong Newberry, Ogden N. Rood, Lewis M. Rutherford, John Torrey, New-York City; John G. Barnard, Wm. H. C. Bartlett, Andrews A. Humphreys, Dennis H. Mahan, United States Army; Spencer F. Baird, Joseph Henry, Julius E. Hilyard, Montgomery C. Mayo, Joseph Saxton, Washington, D. C.; Alexis Caswell, Providence, R. I.; Wm. Chauvent, George Engelmann, St. Louis, Mo.; James Dwight Dana, Samuel W. Johnson, Hubert A. Newton, Benjamin Silliman, Wm. Dwight Whitney, New-Haven, Conn.; John H. C. Coffin, Charles Henry Davis, John Rodgers, U. S. N.; John Fries Frazer, John L. LeConte, J. Peter Lesley, S. Weir Mitchell, Farman Rogers, Philadelphia, Penn.; James Hall, Albany, N. Y.; Jared P. Kirtland, Cleveland, Ohio; Leo Lesquereux, Columbus, Ohio; George P. Marsh, Burlington, Vt.; Theodore Strong, New-Brunswick, N. J.; Joseph Dwight Whitney, San Francisco, Cal.

This morning at 10 o'clock the Academy met in the Senate chamber at the State House, and held a secret session, for the transaction of business merely. At 11 o'clock the Society met in the Hall of Representatives for a public session. The meeting was presided over by Prof. HENRY, of the Smithsonian Institute, who is Vice-President of the Academy, the President, ALEXANDER D. BACHE, being deceased. The other officers of the organization are: Home Secretary, Prof. WOLCOTT GIBBS; Foreign Secretary, Prof. LOUIS AGASSIZ; Treasurer, FAIRMAN ROGERS. The organization at present has about sixty members. There were present this morning the following:

L. Agassiz, Professor of Zoölogy at Harvard; A. Caswell, Professor of Astronomy at Brown University; Wolcott Gibbs, Professor of Chemistry at Harvard; J. E. Hilyard, Assistant Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey; H. A. Newton, Professor of Mathematics at Yale; John Rogers, of the Navy; O. M. Rood, Professor of Physics at Columbia College; W. D. Whitney, Professor of Philology at Yale; J. T. Hoover, of the United States Coast Survey, and Clerk of the Academy.

The first subject presented was by Prof. AGASSIZ, entitled "A Protest Against Modern Nomenclature of Zoölogy." The subject was presented orally, in a most interesting and forcible style. The speaker said that an innovation had been adopted by the majority of zoölogists, though not by botanists, which had brought about a schism. A departure had taken place from the Linnæan nomenclature adopted thirty years ago by the British Association, which retained the generic and specific name together and under the authority of the man who proposes the names. Under the new system the specific name alone bears the name of the man who discovered it. He protested against this system for the reason that it had a tendency to undervalue the labors of those who investigate the higher and generic affinities. He also protested against the introduction of a nomenclature of a revolutionary character which the British Association have adopted. There should be no changes, he claimed, in the nomenclature of the past. It should not be revised to make it suit that which is considered fashionable now. What had been adopted should be allowed to remain as it is, and whatever is new should take effect only from this time forward. He further protested against the mode pursued by the younger naturalists, who were book-keeping rather than describing, and registering instead of characterizing.

Prof. ROOD, of Columbia College, followed with a paper entitled the "Duration of Electrical Discharge." He said that twenty years ago WHEATSTONE had given the duration of the electrical discharge as one-millionth part of a second. Experiments made in 1861 by FETTERSON by throwing the light upon a concave mirror, showed the duration to be one twenty-five-thousandth part of a second. The Professor, by use of diagrams illustrating experiments of his own, proceded to show why those two men had differed so widely. The reason was owing to the fact that by observations made with instruments, it was shown that the duration was longer than when made with the naked eye. By the latter, what one saw would last less than the millionth part of a second. The greater portion of an electrical discharge is developed in a white light on the first instant. This is followed by a very faint discharge of an orange-colored and greenish light only perceptible by instruments adapted to the purpose. Prof. ROOD estimated from his experiments that the total duration of the electric discharge varied from the twenty-sixth thousandth to the thirty thousandth part of a second. He also described experiments made with fluorescence and phosphoresence, from which the conclusion was drawn that they are not to be considered independent phenomena, as they have been heretofore. Some discussion followed upon this paper, which excited much interest. Prof. AGASSIZ then read a paper on "Homocercy and Hetrocercy." He said he was first led to make researches on the subject relating to the form of the termination of the vertebral column of fishes in a course of study on fossil ichthyology, pursued several years ago. Some of the conclusions that he then made had since been denied by QUATREFAGES, HUXLEY and VAN BENEDEN, but more recent and fuller investigations had led him to maintain the correctness of his previous views. QUATREFAGES based his criticism on a statement previously made by Prof. AGASSIZ, which referred to the dorsel and not to the vertebral column. Prof. AGASSIZ said that in his recent researches he had used the fish called the stickle-back, which had also been used by Prof. HUXLEY, and by the means of careful drawings which he had made he was able to demonstrate the incorrectness of that naturalist's views. The Professor exhibited his drawings, and by means of them showed the difference between the homocercal and heterocercal terminations of the vertebral column of fishes, and in connection therewith gave some facts regarding the embyologic agreement between living fishes and the fossil fishes. The question under discussion he said was important, not only in ichthyology, but in its relations to all animals having vertebral columns, including man himself. It was beyond question that man was possessed of a tail, which differed from that of other animals only in length. Those belonging to man were the shortest, and those of fishes were the longest in proportion to their systems. They were the extremes of the vertebra in this respect. Prof. CASWELL of Brown University made some remarks touching the same subject, referring particularly to the breadth of view which the former speaker had taken.

Prof. GIBBS of Harvard College next read a paper giving the results of some of the later experiments made in the laboratory of the Lawrence Scientific School. The subjects treated of were "The Precipitation of Copper by Hypoposphorus Aid." "The Precipitation of Copper and Nickel by Alkaline Carbonates. The Employment of Sand and Glass Filters in Quantitive Analysis," and "The Estamition of Maganese as Pyrophosphate." That portion of the paper relating to the employment of sand and glass filters, instead of paper, was discussed by Mr. HILYARD, of the Coast Survey, Pof. REED, Prof. HENRY, and others. This concluded the scientific meeting for the day. Afterward a business meeting was held. This afternoon and evening trains have brought other members of the Academy, so that the meeting to-morrow will probably be attended by nearly all of the members.

Examination of a Philadelphia Clergyman on a Serious Charge.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, Aug. 13.

Rev. HENRY WENDT had a hearing this morning, before Recorder ENEU, upon the charge of having committed outrageous assaults upon MARY BEAHL and WILHELMINA LOCKHARDT, each aged 14 years. The defendant was elected Superintendent of the Lutheran Orphans' Home, at Germantown, in the early part of 1864, and up to within two weeks has discharged the duties of the position. He is a highly educated man, is proficient in six or seven languages, and has always protessed much love for little children. Recently there were rumors of gross misconduct upon his part, and two weeks ago he resigned his situation, fearing an investigation. The Board of Trustees of the Institution, of which Mr. FRED. STAAKE is President, made a thorough investigation of all the reports. The children in the "Home" were all examined, and it was found that during the past two years WENDT had been guilty of gross improprieties with all the girls, whose ages range from six to fourteen years. Advantage was taken of the older girls, LOCKHARDT and BEAHL, while they were in his room, having been sent thither on an errand by one of the teachers. Two years ago the assault was committed on WILHELMINA LOCKHARDT, but she was induced to keep the matter quiet by the promise that he would do so no more. After that she avoided him, and refused to go to his room.

After leaving this city, WENDT went to Rochester, N. Y. When the Trustees of the Home had become acquainted with his conduct, a warrant for his arrest was obtained. The officers arrived in Rochester on Sunday, and found WENDT in a Sunday-school, delivering an address to the scholars. After the conclusion of his remarks he was informed that the officers wanted him, and quietly went with them. He reached this city in custody last night. The hearing this morning attracted a large crowd to the Recorder's office. The spectators were mostly Germans, and there was considerable excitement. The indignation of the people was freely expressed, and after the hearing it was found necessary to get a squad of policemen to protect the prisoner on the way to the Central Station. WENDT was committed in default of $5,000 bail to answer at Court. He is apparently about 45 years of age, and has a wife and six children.

THE PATERSON ALMSHOUSE.

Continued Investigation into the Alleged Abuses—The Case for the Prosecution Closed—The Inmates to be Examined.

The investigation into the alleged ill-treatment of the inmates of the Paterson Almshouse was continued last evening.

Margaret Farrell having been sworn, testified that she was an inmate of the Almshouse two years ago, and remained there nine months; Sigler was the keeper; saw him once whip a woman with a cane; he struck her three or four times; could not tell what it was for, unless it was for cursing; it happened in the sitting-room; she stopped cursing when he beat her; he also struck another woman once while she was sweeping the stairs; guessed she was cursing; did not see him ill-treat any one else; some of the children during the Winter were barefoot, others had shoes; used to see them get shoes about New-Year's; it is the length of a block between the two houses; in stormy weather the children were mostly kept in the school-room; they went from one house to the other for their meals; had seen children go between the two houses in the snow barefooted, some of them were seven or eight years old; Mrs. Lear has the woman beaten; thought she cursed because Mrs. Whittaker plagued her a great deal; had seen Mrs. Whittaker take the broom-stick and whip her, then she would go down-stairs and get Sigler to come up; never saw Mrs. Lear ugly only when plagued; the other woman that was beaten was Eliza Dooley, who was insane; she would curse very often; went over to the house after a colored woman died, and saw her on a bit of straw, in a cold, damp room, with a thin blanket thrown over her; also saw her before she died; the room was cold; she died during snowy weather, and it was pretty cold; saw nothing in the room but the straw the woman lay upon; saw the body after death; could not tell the condition of the body, as it was all black.

Cross-examination—The colored woman died in the small house; John V. Flood was there and kept up the fires; could not tell if a register was in that room when she died; know that the school-room was warmed by a furnace; some times the persons whipped were violent and noisy in their talk; Sigler would come up at times in a passion and tell them to hush up; Sigler tried to make Eliza Dooley hush up once before he whipped her; he then sent her to the lock-up; Eliza Dooley had sense enough to work, and knew what to do when ordered to work; sometimes she would use obscene language; had often seen the children playing in the snow without shoes; had heard Sigler tell the boys to put on their shoes on such occasions; some of the children had shoes but more had none when she went to the almshouse; when Sigler whipped Mrs. Lear he drove her over to the lock-up; was in the room when Mrs. Lear commenced to curse; could not say why she cursed; had never seen her when she was difficult to manage; never knew any one to be afraid of her; Sigler whipped her half-way over to the house; a good many persons were in the room at the time; Mrs. Lear was making some noise in the room; Mrs. Whittaker did not try to stop her, but went down and told Sigler; all the children she knew had shoes; others she did not know had no shoes.

Ann Thompson testified that she had been at the Almshouse three times; was there six years ago, and left the last time four years ago; Taylor was keeper the first time she went there; Sigler was keeper subsequently; saw Grace Gregg locked up all night by Sigler, because she interfered while Sigler was whipping one of her children; a crazy man had his meals stopped, one at a time, for not doing his work; Sigler had talked with her about Almshouse matters; a policeman was with Sigler; Simonton was his name; Taylor served a better variety of food than did Sigler; when Sigler called upon her he came in a wagon with two horses; did not keep any information to herself because Sigler had talked with her; the officer went into the house with Sigler.

Cross-examination—Neither Sigler nor the officer persuaded her to say anything untrue; while at the Almshouse she was appointed by Sigler to do washing and ironing for his family; also had the oversight of some of the inmates; Mary Ann Wilson occupied the zinc room in Taylor's as well as Sigler's time; was there when she died; she failed in Sigler's time; she had good care and also had plenty to eat, such as it was; the room was warmed by a heater and kept comfortable; the store-room was under the school-room; the heat from it kept the school-room comfortably warm; all the rooms occupied were kept comfortably warm; Flood had been to see witness at her house; he called three or four times; Ralph Cole had also called; Mr. Vanderhoven was near the house but did not go in; did not know whether it was Vanderhoven or not; might have been his partner.

Re-direct—Mary Ann was kept stripped in the small room; could not keep clothes on her, because she would tear them off; witness' husband had been in the Almshouse; Sigler had called on her twice; had a policeman with him each time; he came in the morning and in the afternoon; the latter time he inquired where some people lived; they had been inmates of the Almshouse; Sigler saw her husband; Sigler asked him if he knew of his ill-treating any one at the Almshouse; did not know all the conversation that he held with her husband.

The prosecution here rested their case. To-day the Common Council Committee will visit the Almshouse, and take the evidence of a number of the inmates.

Prohibition in the Michigan Constitutional Convention.

From the Detroit Advertiser, Aug. 12.

The Constitutional Convention, by a majority of twelve votes, has resolved to incorporate the Prohibitory clause in the new Constitution. This decision is as we had anticipated; indeed, from information we have received, we have considered the atter so much a foregone conclusion as to be beyond the reach of protest or argument. We had hoped the Prohibitory or License clause would be submitted to a separate vote of the people, and the great diversity of views among Republicans in the Convention which represent in large measure the views of Republicans out of the Convention, has confirmed us in the opinion that this would have been the better policy. As the matter now stands, the many excellent features of the Constitution will be overlooked and the contest will be made against it on the ground of opposition to the prohibition clause. It is true there is a prohibition clause in the present Constitution, and it may be thought that nothing will be gained by opposing the new Constitution as we predict. But there are two reasons that confirm us in our views, and they are these: First, the Democratic leaders who are wholly against any sort of temperance legislation, will make the liquor issue prominent; second, the opponents of prohibition will put forth every exertion to make the greatest possible exhibition of strength as a means of intimidating more stringent temperance legislation in the future.

We apprehend that those who think the present easy conditions of non-enforcement of the Prohibitory law in this city will continue, will find themselves greatly mistaken. We have no idea that it will be so. The temperance men in this State are strong and well organized, and comprise a large proportion of the ability, character and wealth of the State. Their success in the Constitutional Convention will stimulate their confidence in their power and urge them to more thorough work. They will undoubtedly demand, and we apprehend will secure more stringent legislation. They will strike directly at the manufacture of spirituous liquors and will demand a State constabulary, paid from the State Treasury, to enforce the law. If it shall become necessary a temperance party will be specially organized to do this work.

The effect of such movements as these upon the general politics of the State will be highly important. Indeed, for the time being we do not see that the two old parties will be broken up by it, although the interest in the Presidential election and the United States Senatorial question in this State may preserve the cohesion of the Republicans. In this city the German vote having once left the Republicans on a temperance issue, will doubtless do so again, leaving us here perfectly powerless. There is a considerable Irish temperance vote in this city, but we do not apprehend that the Republicans have much to hope from it, even if they should put themselves upon a prohibitory platform, which, locally, they are not likely to do.

We apprehend that on a straight fight the Prohibitionists would carry the State, although not by so large a majority as they did thirteen years ago. If the Constitution is otherwise generally acceptable, they will make a strong movement in its support, and we trust a successful one, although we by no means think the matter free from doubt.

The Annapolis (Md.) *Republican* denies the report that the citizens of Annapolis were endeavoring to compass the removal of Admiral PORTER as Superintendent of the Naval Academy at that place, on "political grounds," and says, that as an officer and a gentleman, he stands above suspicion, and receives, as he justly deserves, the confidence and respect of the entire community.

THE FRENCH EXPOSITION.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 2, 1867.

The gentlemen of the reaping and mowing-machine persuasion had their final opportunity on Friday last. The peaceful pursuits of agriculture—which consist mainly in running down your neighbor, and abusing his son, and his daughter, and his man-servant, and his maid-servant, and his cattle, and the stranger that is within his gates—were the occupation of a large number of patriots. The scene was the Emperor's farm at Vincennes, not the one at Fouilleuse, where, it may well be remembered in history, and is certainly regretted by your correspondent, the first trial of mowers took place. The day was fine, and the bearded grain drooped wearily in the heated air. A field of oats containing about forty acres was set apart for the exposants, each happy being having a strip of about an acre on which to operate. There were fourteen machines, combining everything that was needed for cutting and curling the sunny and golden locks of nature. Queer looking things these machines, with arms and legs like grass-hoppers, and a drunken swing in their gait, and rattle in their throat that was alarming. Indeed, what with the white stallions of the French exhibitors, who pricked up their ears, and plunged and snorted, and pulled in a manner that would have alarmed Jehu, who "drove furiously;" and the efforts of the gentlemanly and obliging policemen who kept order by interfering with every one, and felt goaded and chafed because a scare-crow in a neighboring field didn't have a piece of blue ribbon tied to his button-hole; what, with these things and the machines themselves, it was, I say, as much as a peaceful correspondent's life or his paragraph was worth to venture in the field. I noticed several of our Commissioners there, and learn that they behaved—as they always do, up to a certain pressure—admirably. They looked very knowing and deep, but said but little. As for the French Commissioners and jurors, they talked themselves red in the face during the first ten minutes, and never got over it. The most curious part of the spectacle was furnished by a collection of two-legged mowers and reapers—simple folk of the human species—who were working in the next field. Heaven only knows what they thought of the noisy monsters whose omnivorous maw was to swallow their only means of support. But they spoke lightly, and I think sarcastically, of their mechanical opponents. I am sure that when an accident occurred they took little pains to disguise their satisfaction. You could see the expression, "I told you so," in every one of their faces. But the moral, after all, must have been bitter enough. When the sun was sinking to the West, and they were wending their way wearily homeward, they left behind them a field which they had scarcely scalloped with their scythes, while directly in front of them was another field without a blade standing. If they reflected at all on the subject, which is not probable, for the giddy lamb that skips around the cruel butcher's knife, &c., does not reflect, they would have arrived at the conclusion, that had all the machines been equal to the one which came out first, and had started at the same moment, the entire field would have been reaped in the space of twenty-four minutes. I am not much of a farmer, although I once had a flower-pot, and nursed a camelia tenderly with tea-leaves and a jack-knife, until the beautiful exotic was whittled into an early and oriental grave. Perhaps, therefore, I am a little credulous, but I was assured by a gentleman who carried a great deal of soil on his boots, and otherwise looked highly agricultural, that it would have taken 500 men to do the same amount of work in the same amount of time. If I had spoken to a manufacturer of reaping-machines, he would have said five thousand. Nothing is so conducive to a truthful frame of mind as competition. You can get at the exact fact by speaking to two exhibitors, and telling each what the other has said. Only it takes a great deal of time, and you are sure to get abused in the end. The other day I made a few general remarks about exhibitors. It occurred to me that they howled too much about their grievances, and I said that as a rule they do not attend to their business, and in many instances have to thank Mr. BECKWITH for the generally favorable result of the juries' labor. Up to the present moment I have not heard of any one thanking Mr. BECKWITH, who I presume is deeply afflicted at the circumstance, but I have heard that my friends the exhibitors are annoyed at the paragraph, and intend to get up an indignation meeting there anent. I trust that they will give me an invitation to be present. It would gratify me to enlighten them on a subject with which they seem to be little acquainted. That many exhibitors have attended to their duties conscienciously and well is beyond doubt, and I have no doubt they feel acutely any imputation on their devotion and fidelity. But it is not of these I have spoken, but of that other sort, who still howl and do nothing.

A reaping match is not by any means exciting. The result is all that the readers of the TIMES will care to know, and to this I shall hasten with all due expedition. The first machine to enter the field was that of WALTER A. WOOD, a gentleman who has already carried off two gold medals, one for machines exhibited, and another for perfect work (mowing) in the field. He came very near bearing away another one, and for cleanness of work deserved to do so. The lot attacked by this machine had completely succumbed in forty-two minutes. A French machine followed, and completed its work somewhat raggedly in sixty minutes. Then an extraordinary arrangement from the Beverley Iron Works, England, launched awkwardly into the patch, and for several minutes stuck fast. Its principal peculiarity was that the horses were behind instead of in front, and pushed instead of pulled. It has, nevertheless, performed elsewhere good work, and obtained many prizes. On the present occasion it did not sustain its character. The ground was reaped in fifty minutes. Another English machine (built on the American plan,) was more successful and performed its duties in thirty-six minutes. The reaper of SEYMOUR, MORGAN & Co., made in France on American patents, acted well, and may, perhaps, take the second prize. It was thirty-two minutes in going over the ground. A lively little Spanish one-horse machine was sixty minutes. Then came SAMUELSON'S English machine, which made the brilliant time of twenty-seven minutes. This was also on the American principle. Indeed, it is difficult to speak of any machine without recording this fact. The principle of the American reaper is found in every implement of the kind exhibited. But it is not conceded by foreign manufacturers that it is unqualifiedly of American origin. A Scotch clergyman of the name of BELL is spoken of as the inventor of the earliest reaping machine. Quite recently this gentleman was presented with a considerable sum of money by the Agricultural Societies of Great Britain, as a testimonial for his services in the cause. I should hesitate myself to decide on a point of such extreme nicety, but I repeat as a fact that all the thoroughly good machines on the field, whether of French or English make, were undeniably on the American plan. Another English machine, made by KEARSLEY, on the WOOD model, got through in thirty-eight minutes, and the MASSEY machine, manufactured in Canada, also on the WOOD system, finished its work in twenty-six minutes. Matters and things were beginning to look and feel pretty warm about this time. The contest had run much closer than was anticipated, and a good many who had confidently looked to victory began now to contemplate defeat with Christian composure—that is to say, they sneered at everything, and threw out hints of a mysterious character about the proceedings being a farce, and the whole affair an arranged swindle. Mr. MCCORMICK'S reaper took the field, and left it all shaven and shorn, and the rest of the exhibitors all forlorn, in twenty-four minutes. The time, I believe, is according to the Jurors' watch, but others calculated it somewhat higher, namely, twenty-seven minutes and a half. It is possible that some allowance may have been made for the nature of the ground, which was somewhat obstructed with timber. There is no doubt, however, or at all events, but very little doubt, that the time was the shortest made, while the work was good. The last machine to get at it was WOOD'S chain-rake reaper, which, despite the fact that it was drawn by horses that had gone through two previous contests, and were consequently less fresh than any other team, reaped its piece in twenty-five minutes. After this the competition came to an end, save and except that an enthusiastic Frenchman produced a huge pair of shears, mounted on two wheels, and worked by means of long handles. With this primitive contrivance he associated a hook, fixed on the end of a pole, and carried and worked by a friend. The friend grabbed at the grain with the hook, and the enthusiastic Frenchman jobbed at it with the shears. After a wrestle, a sentence and a pause, two or three heads were heard to fall, and the enthusiastic Frenchman gazed defiantly at the reaping machines. I have not heard that he has gained a prize, and I hardly think that he is better informed himself on the subject.

The competition, it will be seen, was severe. It was also more equal and well balanced than on the first occasion, when the rain interfered with the operations of several of the later machines. Nothing could have been fairer than the ground. There was hardly an inequality which could be noticed as unfavorable to the *exposant*. The jury, too, was attentive, and followed the machines like a respectable congregation of crows, picking up truth instead of worms. The result of their learned deliberations is not yet known. But I have gathered (in strict confidence) from about a dozen sources, that MCCORMICK will rank 1, SEYMOUR, MORGAN & Co. 2, WOOD 3 and MASSEY, (WOOD again,) 4. WOOD, you perceive, is irrepressible. He is as troublesome to the jury as the Wood of Dulsinane was to Macbeth. They have given him already two gold medals, and he is entitled to two other medals now. This is not the way they manage things in France, so that if WOOD gets pitched out it would not astonish me. Still, as a matter of justice, he ought to pocket a few more medals, for nothing can be finer than the back-action of the double-pronged thing which goes up and down and round and about, and in every-which-way, (for no earthly reason, except healthy recreation, that I can discover,) in his chain rake.

C. B. S.

AFFAIRS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Volcano Question—San Francisco in the Past—Increase of Crime Throughout the State—A Mountain on Fire—Mining Accident—The American Bible Union—The Search for the New Island—Curious Tradition.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, July 18, 1867.

A new question agitates the Pacific coast—have we a genuine, first-class volcano, one, for instance, that could take rank with Etna, Hecla or Vesuvius? It is learnedly discussed in the newspapers; it disturbs the serenity of society, and bids fair to become as great a bore as the famous "Bourbon-among-us" controversy. One would think it not a difficult question to settle by actual observation, but there the difficulty comes in. All our perplexities arise from the conflicting tales of travelers. Every few weeks comes a startling report that Mount Baker has been seen to smoke—a report ardently believed until the next arrival from that vicinity. At another time Mount Nord is very near melting heat. Then it is some remote and unknown mountain, in regions rarely visited, which miners or hunters have seen all aflame at midnight, or wreathed at noon day with swires of murky smoke. When we had acquired Alaska, we fondly believed that we had obtained possession of a first-class volcano. Mount St. Elias was described as a genuine roaring, burning mountain; but the report has not been verified by subsequent observations. It is a little singular that people who have lived in sight of Mounts Hood and Baker for years, and who insist that one or both are active volcanoes, are unable to verify their declarations by any very positive proof. They have seen smoke and vapor now and then as they think, and have jumped to the conclusion that the real Plutonic fire was there. So the question remains unsettled; and until some scientific expedition shall make a survey and report, we shall have to content ourselves with a few extinct craters. If we ever acquire the Sandwich Islands, a first-class volcano will, no doubt, be thrown in without extra charge. At present we know of no active volcano on this coast nearer than that of Colima in the Republic of Mexico.

STATE REMINISCENCES.

Two Sundays ago, Rev. JOSEPH A. BENTON preached a very interesting "pioneer discourse," the occasion being the twenty-first anniversary of the day when Commodore SLOAT, of the United States Navy, raised the Stars and Stripes over the City of Monterey. At that time San Francisco, then called Yerba Buena, contained about fifty houses and two hundred inhabitants of all nationalities, the American element predominating. The place took a new start immediately, and increased with unexampled rapidity. The discovery of gold gave still greater impetus to its growth; and even then it needed no prophetic faculty to discern its future magnitude. The most interesting portion of Mr. BENTON'S sermon was that in which he touched upon the moral *status* of San Francisco during the earlier history of the city. I need not dwell upon his picture of those evil times. "No one," he said, "who has never witnessed anything of the kind can begin to conceive of it. Having visited many parts of the world since, I have never seen anything that could properly be compared with it, except in a few aspects of it. I am glad I saw it; but I do not wish to see it again; and have no idea that it ever will be repeated on any large theatre of action." Outside the city, in the mining regions, the case was not so bad. Mr. BENTON, who was among the earliest settlers in the State, states that the amount of vice and crime in those regions was singularly small during the first two or three years of the gold fever. There were no thieves in the mines. Tools, gold-dust, everything was safely left in the claim or cabin. In the towns there was no doors nor fastenings. Articles of value were exposed everywhere, day and night. Men scorned the thought of being mean, covetous and thieving. But such a condition of things could not last. The temptation was too much for some of weak principle. This golden age of Californian innocence, which I fear the reverend gentleman has somewhat overdrawn, was succeeded by a perfect carnival of vice and crime. But even then, when gambling saloons were to be found in almost every block in every town and city of California, they were frequented by a very small minority of the population. It is the general opinion at the East that in 1849 and '50 every man in California was a blackleg, either openly or on the sly. I am happy to be able, on the authority of Mr. BENTON, to correct this impression. He says that, according to his observation, a majority of the people rarely entered these places, and were never more than spectators. As far as that could be, in a changing population, the throngs at the places of dissipation were made up of the same persons, night after night, and these were mainly limited to the baser one-third of the population. It is to be feared that there are as many practiced gamblers in San Francisco to-day as there were in '49 and '50; but the pursuit is carried on with as great secrecy now as it was then with ostentation.

CRIME IN CALIFORNIA.

I certainly do not think the millennium is likely to dawn upon the world from California. I rarely take up a paper that does not speak of a visible increase of crime and violence throughout the State. Suicides are becoming as frequent as they are in France, or even China, and robberies have become so numerous that it is really difficult to account for them on the supposition that there are any honest men left in the State. If I were to send you a mere catalogue of the suicides, murders, elopements, robberies and other crimes that occur here during the interval between steamer days, I should have room for nothing else in my letter.

FIRE IN THE MOUNTAINS.

I learn from a San Jose paper of the 9th, that a very destructive fire had for more than a week been raging on the mountains west of the valley. It broke out it is said as far north as Belmont, and has been progressing southward along the mountain and on both sides of it, and quite often at night presents a very grand appearance. The conflagration has extended over a wide extent of country and has been exceedingly destructive to property, and has acquired such a force as to be almost unmanageable. The destruction of property around the town of Santa Cruz has been very great, and the danger to the powder manufactory and other manufacturing establishments, and even to the town itself, was so imminent, that almost the entire population had turned out to contend against the devouring element, and it is reported that as high as $15 per day were offered for men to fight against the fire. At last accounts the fire was still raging. Warded off and checked in its career in one direction, it pursues its devastating course in another.

MINING ACCIDENT.

A terrible accident occurred at Virginia City on the 16th inst. Sometime in the forenoon a man who attends to the pump-shaft in the Crown Point mine, was instantly killed by falling a distance of 110 feet, from the first station to the bottom of the shaft. He was a man whose weight was about 180 pounds, and so terrible was his fall that his body broke a three-inch plank that lay across the shaft at one of the lower stations—the men standing by that station not being able to see what kind of a weight it was that so suddenly split the thick cross-timber. The body was so horribly mangled that it had to be brought up in a double blanket—a mass of human flesh and bone, fragments and gore. The accident occurred while the unfortunate man was attempting to pass the shaft while the cage-cable was in motion.

THE BIBLE UNION.

Mr. BUCKBEE, who, as I have mentioned in a previous letter, is now in this city as the agent of the American Bible Union, is meeting with great success. He has been challenged to a public debate on the respective merits of the old and the revised version of the Bible, and has accepted it. The discussion will take place soon, and is looked forward to with great interest by those who favor the work of the Union, as well as by those who do not.

FRUITLESS SEARCH FOR THE NEW ISLAND.

You are, of course, aware by this time that an expedition left this port some time ago in search of the island reported discovered in longitude 150° 50' west and latitude 40° 40' north. The search, though extending as far west as 160° and from 39° to 41' north, was unsuccessful, no land being seen. In the immediate vicinity of the reported location of the island a terrific sea was encountered, caused by a southeast gale. During the search a tract of discolored water was found, extending about 250 miles southeast and northwest and about 80 miles wide. Attempts were made to sound, but the sea was so rough that it was not satisfactorily done, and no bottom was found with 150 fathoms line. The water was, however, of greenish color, similar to that found between the bar and the Farralones off this port, and it was believed that comparatively shallow soundings could be found in searching in calmer weather. Vast numbers of small birds, like sand-pipers, were seen, some of which, as well as several large birds resembling boobies alighted on the vessel. Immense quantities of "Portuguese men-of-war" were seen, the sea at times being litterally covered with them, they resembling a sheet on the water and stilling the violence of the waves. From the discolored water and birds seen, (which latter are not found any great distance from the land,) it is believed that an island exists not very remote from the locality visited.

I learn from the report of Capt. TURNER, who has returned from a similar search made in the schooner *Caroline Miles*, that a tract of discolored water which indicated soundings was found near the reported locality of the island. This tract extended some two hundred miles one way by about sixty miles the other. Soundings were attempted, but no bottom was found with 120 fathoms line. Capt. TURNER believes that soundings can be had if proper search is made for them, and that in such case good fishing ground will be had, which, from its comparative proximity to this port, will prove of great value to the fishing fleet. Capt. TURNER states that it is said that Capt. REDFIELD, in the brig *Susan Abigail*, some years since once anchored on a bank in the vicinity of the reported island in twenty fathoms water. Capt. Turner was three days exploring for the island, but although he searched diligently from 149° to 151° west, and from 39° to 41° north, found no signs of land. Capt. REDFIELD is now absent on a whaling voyage, and the report of his finding a bank at only twenty fathoms depth cannot be confirmed. In case he did find anchorage as above stated, and gives the exact locality, parties stand ready to send a small vessel on a voyage to test its value as a fishing ground.

AN OREGON TRADITION.

It may come out that the Chinese not only invented gunpowder but discovered America. There is a story current along the coast that several generations ago an expedition of Indians from that part of the country now called Washington Territory, had paddled their way coastwise in a canoe as far as Portland, in Oregon, up through the ugly Columbia River, and that in progress forward, they met with, on the banks of the river, partially embedded in the mud, the somewhat broken remains of a Chinese junk. This astonished the Indians, who regarded themselves the sole lords of creation, while it afterward excited the curiosity and spirit of inquiry of such few white men as were then in those distant and comparatively unknown regions of the earth. The finding of the Chinese junk is still a matter of tradition among the Indian tribes who inhabit those regions, and is freely spoken of by the American and European population, and the conclusion come to is, that at some far-off period of the world's existence, the Chinese—always an enterprising people—sent an expedition northwise, which became a prey to the pitiless storms that are so often to be encountered in the Columbia River. Certain it is, at all events, that the junk was found in the Columbia, and it is only reasonable to conclude that it came from China at some remote period of antiquity. Perhaps, after all, Johnny Chinaman may claim the credit of having discovered America.

ROD.

The Expedition to Alaska.

We learn from our San Francisco exchanges that possession is to be taken of the new Territory of Alaska with considerable formality. The sailing sloop-of-war *Jamestown* is to be recaulked and put in order to be used as a guard-ship at Sitka harbor. The steamer *Mohican*, Commander EDWARD SIMPSON, and *Resaca*, Commander JOSEPH BRADFORD, from Panama, with the *Pensacola* and *Saginaw*, now at San Francisco, will form a fleet under command of Admiral THATCHER, which will proceed to Sitka to be present at the formal taking possession of the late Russian America. The revenue steam cutter *Lincoln*, now in port, left recently with a coast survey party, who also will probably be present on the event referred to above. The latter will be engaged during the remainder of the season in surveying portions of the coast of Alaska, returning with the commencement of Winter.

Land Office in San Francisco.

From the establishment of the United States Land Offices in San Fransisco, which took place Sept. 15, 1853, to the 4th of July, 1867, there were filed 3,670 declaratory statements of claimants under the preëmption law. In addition to these, there were 300 or 400 other cases, originating in counties, which by changes in territorial jurisdiction have become incorporated in that Land District, which required to be settled in that office. 1,700 only of these have been proved up, which cover but a small part of the public lands in the District open for entry.

During the quarter ending July 1, 1867, the land sales effected in the United States Land Office, in San Francisco, were as follows:

	Acres.	Amount.
April	17,687.48	$22,169 75
May	8,398.91	10,948 52
June	3,118.20	3,917 21
Totals	29,204.59	$37,035 48

Of the quantity of land thus disposed of there were included in preëmption claims proved in April, 17,487 acres; in May, 1,200 acres, and in June, 2,556 acres—making a total of 21,043 acres preëmpted. The selections were principally in the counties of Santa Clara, Sonoma and Solano, and on the ex-Mission of San José, in Alameda.

A Disorderly Sunday-School.

At a recent meeting of the San Francisco Board of Education a resolution was offered that a Sunday-school should be permitted to occupy a hall in one of the public school-houses on Sundays. This resolution was offered without the recommendation of the Director of the district in which the building is located, and he at once protested against granting the use of any part of that building, or any other one under the control of the Board, for any sectarian purpose, or any other purpose than that legitimately intended. The resolution granting the use of the hall was nevertheless passed, and then the Director desired that his protest against that action be spread upon the minutes. His course was prompted by the receipt of a note from a reliable party, making complaint "of injury and disorder arising from a Sabbath-school on the preceding Sunday, and asking if they could not be accommodated in the old building, and spare our own rooms and books."

The New Merchants' Exchange of San Francisco.

On the 15th ult. a fine building, erected by the San Francisco Exchange Association, was formally inaugurated. The inauguration ceremonies commenced with a collation in the dining hall of the Merchants' Exchange Restaurant. The company, consisting of some 250 invited guests, including the leading merchants of San Francisco, representing all the great commercial nationalities—American, English, French, Italian, German, Spanish, Scandinavian, Chinese and others—were ushered into the dining-hall by the officers of the Association, a fine band striking up an air of welcome as the doors were flung open. There was nothing formal about the dinner, but a general interchange of friendly sentiments and congratulations took place. Among the addresses made was one by THOMAS H. SHELBY, Esq., President of the Association, who, in the course of his remarks said:

"Gentlemen, you have before you a broad field—the commerce of Japan, China, the islands of the Pacific, and other countries bordering upon it, is ripe for the harvest. Your mines and grain fields were never yielding more than at the present time, and as far as human efforts can be relied upon, they will continue to increase for the next thirty years. Your manufactures have met with decided success; soon San Francisco will take a high rank in this respect. Labor, which has been more honored and better paid in our land than any other, here receives its highest reward. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's line of elegant steamers, now running regularly between San Francisco, Yokohama and Hongkong, are meeting with decided success. This is a subject of congratulation to all San Franciscans, not only as a just reward for those engaged in this bold enterprise, but that it will also be an encouragement to others. Our territory has increased northward and destiny will certainly extend it southward. The great Pacific Railroad is steadily marching westward across the Plains and over the mountains. Before you are aware of it, the whistle announcing the arrival of the Eastern cars will be heard in the Sacramento Valley. Then will be opened another field for enterprise—the productions of China and Japan for the great West must naturally pass through the Golden Gate and over the Pacific Railroad. With this view of the position you have encouragement for the future, with a strong probability that the sanguine expectations of the most hopeful among you will be realized."

After music by the band the President introduced J. W. STOW, Esq., who desired the audience to look at their watches. "Twenty minutes past two P. M.," was the response. Gentlemen, said the speaker, I have now the honor of reading to you the first dispatch to the San Francisco Merchants' Exchange Association. You will observe that it is dated at New-York forty minutes later than its reception here." The dispatch related merely to business matters.

Effects of the Eight-Hour Movement.

During the second week in July a large amount of work was suspended in various parts of San Francisco. At the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's new docks the large brick warehouses which were being constructed to accommodate their business are now standing with the walls but partially up. At the Potrero, where the ship-building is done, work has been suspended on a large steamer intended for freight and passengers in Panama Bay. It was also reported that the steamship companies generally either had stopped work or intended to do so in a few days. In addition to the large amount of work already commenced, and which has ceased, a vast amount of building which has been projected and intended to be finished this season has been postponed until some time in the future. This suspension and deferring of work has been caused by the adoption of the eight-hour system of labor, and consequent heavy addition to the cost of building, which, with the various taxes—Internal, State and Federal—leave no margin for the employment of cash capital.

San Francisco Sea Wall Bids.

The San Francisco Board of Harbor Commissioners, in the presence of the bidders, opened the bids for the sea wall on the day advertised. There were eleven bids in all. One, however, was unsigned, and three others withdrawn, their bondsmen being unwilling to qualify for the amount required. This left but seven to be considered. The bids were for each of the three sections separately—Front-street, from Vallejo to Union, 650 feet; East-street, from Pacific to Washington, 743 feet; East-street, from Market to Mission, 632¼ feet; total length, 2,025 feet. The following are the names of the bidders, the sums being the amount per lineal foot: S. H. Wetherbee, first section only, $233; F. W. Robinson and George C. Potter, $217, $330, $379; O. Livermore & Co., $240, $330, $370; J. B. Chase, $244, $389, $477; J. B. Grant and John Maskall, $269 50, $318 50, $372 50; J. S. Emery, $265, $365, $370; A. H. Houston, $217, $278, $360. No award was made by the Board.

Circumstantial Evidence at Fault.

A man named EUGENE TUCKER was recently arrested in San Francisco on the charge of murder, and subsequently made a confession, although he afterward said the pistol was dischaged accidentally, and that he had no intention of committing a murder. In connection with the case the San Francisco *Times* tells the following:

"While the police were in full cry after the criminal they met a man who believed he recognized the clothing left behind by the fugitive. The coat he could not be positive about, but when he saw the vest, all doubt was removed, for he recognized it at once by some peculiarity in the lining. He was quite positive on this point, and having named the owner (as he believed) of the garments, he told the officers where the supposed culprit lived. They at once took steps to verify his assertions. A room was secured immediately opposite his house, and here, for eight or nine hours together, a vigilant watch was kept upon the premises. Evidence seemed to accumulate in confirmation of these suspicions. The accused man was found to be within, and from the point of espial he could be seen rocking himself in the parlor. But it was remarked, and recorded against him, that he had half closed the shutters, and never swung himself forward so much as to expose his face at the window. Again, attempts upon the house made in the guise of visitors, were baffled by the assertion that he was not at home, and, altogether, the whole conduct of every man about the house was highly suspicious. Evening came on and it was resolved at last to make the seizure. A body of police was accordingly posted all round the dwelling, so as to command every outlet, and then the leaders went straight to the front door and demanded entrance. They were admitted, told their errand and were met with an indignant protest and denial. But so soon as they came face to face with the man they had marked they knew they were on the wrong track, for he was much to old to be the one they wanted. They searched the house, however, and, singularly enough, they found a vest and coat so exactly similar to those worn by the murderer that they could have sworn they were the same had they not been positive that the others were locked up in the Chief's office. Not only this, but they found a pair of drawers, a perfect *fac simile* of those left behind on the roof of the shed by TUCKER, and actually resembling them even to a rent which marked the former."

Progress of Silk Culture in California.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, July 17.

The silk-worms of Mr. PREVOST, when we last described them, were rapidly completing their existence as larvæ and entering on the business of spinning cocoons. With the exception of a few hundreds of the latest hatch, all have now finished spinning, and the result is a magnificent crop of cocoons. The crop is a good one, not only for the number of cocoons raised, but also for their size and quality. We have said before that, in consequence of the great demand from every part of this State as well as from Europe for California raised silk-worm eggs, Mr. PREVOST had this year determined to save no cocoons for silk, but allow all his larvæ to undergo the full metamorphis, and pass through the chrysalis into the moth state. For this purpose the cocoons have been removed from the twigs as the spinning operation was completed, and tacked together lightly by a thread catching the outer wrapper of the cocoon. Thus they are made into festoons, looking like strings of pigeon's eggs, and are hung up around the chamber. A careful watch is kept upon them until the chrysalis has time to develope the moth organs and burst its skin. Once free from its leathery folds, it quickly eats its way through the silk at the end of the cocoon, and appears on the outside. This operation takes from two to three weeks in other countries, but only twelve days or so in this.

As soon as the moths appear they are picked off by hand and placed on sheets of newspaper spread out on the floor, on shelves or tables. The moths are male and female. The male is easily distinguished, being smaller in the body, with darker wings and more active than his companion. The female is the handsomer of the two, having wings nearly white and a large, full and broad body, with dark rings. It is necessary to pair them, carefully placing one of each sex near together. As soon as the moth is freed from its silky cell, the reproductive instinct shows itself, and when once mated, especially if kept in a dark room, they will not voluntarily separate until laying time. At the end of five or six hours the male should be removed, and the object of his existence being accomplished, he may be destroyed. The female, sometimes within a few minutes of the separation will begin to lay, and always within a few hours, and may be left on the sheet of paper in which she was first placed, in a shaded room, without fear of her wandering. The process of laying lasts from one to six days, and each female will lay from 300 to 350 eggs. The moth while laying appears to turn her body as if on a pivot, and while all the eggs are laid on the paper in more or less circular rings, some of them place them in perfectly regular and symmetrical crescents. The eggs have a gummy coating when laid, which affixes them securely to the paper.

Mr. PREVOST expects to raise this year 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 eggs—a crop which will repay him handsomely for the labor of one person during the six or seven weeks the business has lasted. In 1866 he raised three crops of cocoons; he does not intend to raise more than one this year on account of other engagements; though, from the exuberant foliage of his mulberry trees, if he could give the time to it, he might begin feeding again as soon as the newly-laid eggs are ready for hatching.

The butterflies are unusually fine this year, showing that the California variety is not declining in strength, nor suffering from the more economical methods of feeding introduced by Mr. PREVOST. The eggs from Mr. PREVOST'S own stock are, when laid, the color of the yolk of a fowl's egg. Some eggs from Japanese stock which was given to Mr. PREVOST to experiment on, from a parcel on its way to Europe, and which were hatched and fed in the same way, though kept distant from the others, are nearly white.

As the female moth finishes laying, she becomes dormant from exhaustion, and soon dies. The eggs require to be kept in a warm place for a few days, until they are perfectly dry, when they must be placed in a cool, dry cellar, until it is desired to hatch them. If they are put away while any moisture remains, they are apt to ferment, which effectually destroys them. A few days after being laid, they begin to change color, and turn a light, reddish gray, then a slaty brown, until at last they reach a dark gray. Some of them do not make this change in color, but remain as laid, but all such are useless and have no fecundity.

We said in a former article the French and Italian silk masters did not raise any larvæ that were not hatched by the fourth day of incubation. Mr. PREVOST hatched out all his eggs this year and kept each day's production separate. The first day's crop of worms and the twelfth day's, as shown by the results, are equally valuable, the worms last hatched growing to as large a size, and the cocoons being as fine as from those that first left the shell. All these experiments go to show the superior vitality and the healthy condition of California worms over European.

The young seedling mulberries which Mr. PREVOST has planted in such large quantities for distribution throughout the State, are thriving beyond all expectation, and will in a few weeks be ready for planting out.

The Independent Republican State Convention.

The correspondent of the San Francisco *Times*, at the conclusion of his report, thus alludes to the Bolters' State Convention in California:

"The so-called 'Convention' was perhaps the most perfect burlesque of a representative assemblage ever held in California. Only fourteen counties were claimed to be represented, and that by one hundred and sixteen names, but the largest portion of these were by proxy. No roll was called, no count was made unless in secret session, when no one but members were admitted. A count made by an outsider at the time of the fullest attendance, gave thirty-six delegates present, of whom twenty-one were from Sacramento, and over half the remainder from San Francisco. Except on the part of a few of the movers, little interest in the proceedings was taken, many of the Sacramento delegates even not considering it worth their while to attend. The whole thing was the attempt of a handful of men to represent the people of the State. There was no public discussion, everything being settled in secret, and but one speech worthy of the name being delivered, that of Mr. WADE, of San Francisco. The failure to get up a State Central Committee shows how hard up the 'Convention' was for members. Efforts to find men willing to sit for unrepresented counties were fruitless, and if this self-styled Convention is to be taken as representing the dissatisfaction with the Union ticket, there can be no doubt of its election next September by a sweeping majority."

Withdrawal of an Independent Candidate for Congress.

JESSE O. GOODWIN withdrew as an independent candidate for Congress in the Third Congressional District of California, by publishing the following card in the Sacramento *Union:*

The condition of political affairs in this State at the present time is such that, in my opinion, I ought to withdraw my name as a candidate for Congress in this district; and, hoping that such action may at least tend to reconcile some home political difficulties now existing, I do hereby withdraw as a candidate for Congress in the Third District of California. I may be permitted here to ask my friends who have, by letter and otherwise, so generously tendered me their support, to please accept my kindest regards for their good wishes in my behalf, hoping that they may all stand shoulder to shoulder in the glorious cause of our common country until it and the flag shall stand vindicated in the sight of all the world, and

"Till spotted Treason, crushed in blood,
Sinks to the hell from which it rose,
And Freedom, in the name of God,
Shall triumph over all her foes!"

J. O. GOODWIN.

MARYSVILLE, July 13, 1867.

The Republican Candidates for Congress in California.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

The withdrawal of the independent candidate for Congress in the Northern District leaves the coast clear throughout the State for the congressional nominees of the Union Party. All these nominees are men of legislative experience, and two of them have already served the State and nation acceptably at Washington. Aside from their political soundness, they are commended to their constituents by familiar acquaintance with the practical interests of California, to the furtherance of which they are earnestly devoted. The Democratic nominees have never distinguished themselves in this direction. Two of them are, comparatively, unknown, and a third is known unfavorably. But if they were all experienced in affairs, and identified with the industry and business of the State, like their opponents, they would still be unable to accomplish much for their constituents by reason of their connection with a minority organization which is in opposition to the ideas and policy of the Union sentiment that dominates the Republic and controls the action of Congress. It would be as impolitic as unpatriotic for California to send Democratic representatives to the National Legislature. The indulgent favor shown the State by that body during the last six years was due largely to its cordial sympathy with the party of the Union, and to the cooperation of our representatives in every measure necessary to carry on the war and to save its fruits through a proper plan of reconstruction. If we should now send men elected on a platform of stubborn and malignant opposition to the Republican policy, and breathing condemnation of every measure indorsed by the loyalty of the country, we should be ingrates indeed, and invite coldness and neglect, in place of the warmth and kindness now uniformly accorded us. The State must have a united delegation, both to vindicate her patriotic reputation and to promote her welfare. Messrs. PHELPS, HIGBY and HARTSON are entitled to a cordial and thorough support. They have made appointments to address the people at many places throughout the State, and wherever they go, Union citizens should give them cheering receptions.

CUSTOMS OF THE JAPANESE.

How They Till the Land—Streets and Street Traveling—Arrival of a Daimio.

Correspondence of the San Francisco Alta California.

The principal occupation of the natives around Yokohama is agriculture. I think that the Japanese make even more out of their land than the Chinese. Of course rice is the principal staple of food, and although they raise an immense quantity of this article, it is not nearly sufficient to satisfy the demand, and consequently a large quantity is imported from China and India. In traveling through the country of Japan the traveler will very often see what to him appears a waste piece of land—uncultivated and unemployed—but in truth there is very little land that is not under cultivation. The Japanese seem to have an idea that to raise one article on one piece of land for any length of time tends to exhaust its fruitive powers; consequently, after cultivating a piece of land for some time with edible crops, the farmer will often plant it with trees, in the meantime cultivating another tract, and by the time he wishes to cultivate his first piece again he has got a good piece of timber land. This system certainly enables the farmer to get the most out of his land. Indeed, he is obliged to do so, not only for his support, but for all his rents and tithes, which are paid, not in money, but in kind—mostly rice; and the rent of a farm is estimated, not at so many itziboos, (a Japanese coin worth about a third of a dollar,) but at so many piculs (133 pounds) of rice. Besides rice, there are considerable quantities of peas, beans and wheat grown, besides cotton and tobacco. Large quantities of vegetables are also grown, but as a rule they have not the slightest flavor to them, except the potato, which is tolerable, but this latter is only grown in small quantities. Almost every kind of fruit is also grown in Japan, but I never could discover the slightest taste to any of them, with the exception of a small orange, which is procurable only in Winter. Their apples are large, and the sight of them would make one's mouth water with desire; but one might as well endeavor to eat soaked pine shavings, for they are hard, gritty and tasteless. The people also are great gardeners, and are extremely fond of flowers, of which almost every variety is grown in the country, but although fine to look upon they are almost totally devoid of smell. Some of the gardens in the vicinity of Yokohama are very fine and tastefully laid out. The implements used by the Japanese, both in their agricultural and mechanical pursuits, are very similar to those used in China.

In mechanical arts I do not think they are superior to the Chinese, except in their bronze castings. In this latter and the manufacture of lacquerware they are not to be excelled by any nation. In their minutist figures, especially of birds or insects, they are exceedingly true to nature, even to the smallest detail. These manufactures are mostly carried on at Yedo and Osaka.

The streets of a Japanese town present an appearance as novel as it is interesting. The shops being all open, one can see right through. You generally find the shopkeepers resting by sitting on their heels—a position which seems perfectly comfortable to them, but one which I was glad to quit after giving it a trial of about two seconds. They will cordially invite you in, and are not at all set back if, after inspecting every article in their shop, you leave without purchasing anything. The streets have not that crowded appearance which they have in China, from the fact that they are much wider. But there is a horrible din kept up all the time, which is anything but pleasant, by the coolies transporting merchandise. In China this is done by suspending the article to be carried either on the middle of the pole, when it is carried by two coolies, or dividing it and placing a portion on either end, when one man can carry it by balancing it on his shoulder. But in Japan it is transported on handcarts. These are large trucks, with two massive wooden wheels, that look as cumbersome and clumsy as you please. Four coolies generally attend one—two in front and two behind—and they keep up this meaningless, monotonous chant to keep time. Now and again you see an itinerant hawker, with a small gong in his hand, which he strikes at regular intervals, in order to attract attention to his wares. But what is this that is being carried through the streets at rather a rapid rate, on the shoulders of four half-dressed coolies, two in front and two in the rear? It looks like a small-sized dry-goods box. But it isn't. It is a *norimon*—a Japanese carriage—and there is actually a human being cooped up therein. Upon inspecting it I could scarcely imagine that a man or woman could rest therein more than five minutes. They are about four feet in length and three in height, and are more fit for cages to transport wild animals than for the means of human locomotion. When Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, H. B. M. Minister, once went from Yedo to Yokohama in one of these norimons, he says that when he got out it took him some time to find out that he had not been baked; and nothing could induce him ever to travel again in a similar vehicle.

To-day there is an unusual commotion in the streets, from the fact that the Prince of Kinsu, one of the most powerful Daimios of the Empire, and one eminently favorable to foreigners, is expected at Yokohama to inspect the foreign settlement. At about 11 o'clock four men, with long poles, with bells attached, rush through the streets. This is a signal that the cavalcade is at hand, and common folk must get out of the road. Then come a couple of officers, bearing a sort of banner, when all nations have to prostrate themselves, and remain in this position until the whole procession has passed. After the banner bearers come the immediate escort of the Prince on horseback; then the great man himself and more escort. Then follows his household attendants with his personal baggage—if a Japanese gentleman merely goes to visit a friend his servants follow him with his wardrobe—and another crowd of soldiers brings up the rear. The Prince, who is a middle-aged man, visited most of the European stores, and expressed his pleasure with everything he saw. He has just returned from attendance on the Tycoon, at Osaka, where the conference between the Tycoon and the Ministers of the Treaty Powers has just taken place. This visit is quite an event among the Japanese; but what puzzled them most was to see that the foreigners neither "bent the knee nor did obeisance" as the great man passed. They then asked if we did not have to prostrate ourselves at home when the "American Tycoon" passed, and on being answered in the negative, they declared that to be a "number one" country. I do not think there is much love on the part of the poorer people toward their rulers. As I stated in a previous letter, the Government is a perfect counterpart of the old English feudal system, and the Daimios and Yaconins certainly do not show any very great consideration for the lower classes. It seems they rule with a rod of iron, and the poor people are very often pretty heavily taxed.

Education is not so general in Japan as in China. There are fewer schools, both public and private, and there are fewer newspapers published. In fact, there are no regular publications at all. Now and again at Yedo a sheet is published for the enunciation of some important pronunciamento; and there is but one Imperial College in Yedo, and this is exceedingly exclusive. But I understand that great efforts are being made to make education far more general; and among other things, they have sent to England and America for elementary books, both of the English language and mathematics, so it seems that they appreciate their deficiencies and are anxious to remedy them—an earnest that a better feeling prevails at present toward foreigners than in the neighboring Empire of China.

CRIME IN RHODE ISLAND.

Arrests for a Murder Committed Five Years Ago—The Accused Party Held for Trial.

Correspondence of the Providence Herald.

COVENTRY, Friday, Aug. 9, 1867.

On the 2d day of April, 1862, at the usual annual meeting for the election of State officers, BENJAMIN ANDREW, of Coventry, was seen at the Town House by many of his acquaintances during the day, and about dark was seen in company with another man going toward his home, about four miles distant, both men being evidently badly intoxicated. The man with ANDREW was not recognized, but it was observed that he was rather short and small. The next day ANDREW was missing, and although diligent search was made, no tidings were received of him until Sunday, April 20, when a man fishing for trout in Flat River, found the body of ANDREW in the stream. A Coroner's jury was impanneled, and, after viewing the body, and hearing testimony, rendered a verdict to the effect that the deceased was murdered by blows inflicted upon the head by persons to the jury unknown. CHRISTOPHER P. WOOD and JOSEPH JENKINS were arrested as the supposed murderers, and after an examination by Justice RESOLVED HARVEY, were bound over to await the action of the Grand Jury of Kent County, but no indictment was found, and the prisoners were discharged. STEPHEN ANDREW, brother of deceased, being dissatisfied with the action of the jury, employed Detective OLIVER O. COLVIN to look up the matter, which he seems to have done very thoroughly. At the time of the alleged murder, WOOD boarded with Mrs. MARY A. SKINNER, at Maple Root, about four miles from Coventry Town House, and she was one of the principal witnesses for the Government, but she did not before the Grand Jury tell, as she says, the whole truth, because she was afraid of WOOD and others who had, she alleged, threatened to kill her if she gave testimony against them. Upon the information given by Mrs. SKINNER, LAFAYETTE VICKERY, JOS. JENKINS and CHRISTOPHER P. WOOD were arrested a week or two ago upon the charge of having murdered ANDREW. The theory of the prosecution is that ANDREW was killed by blows upon the head, given with a club on the night of April 2, 1862, and that the body was concealed in the cellar of Mrs. SKINNER'S house about two weeks, and then taken in a wagon to a bend in Flat River, about half a mile from Central Village, and there put into the stream. The examination of the prisoners had been appointed for Friday at 10 in the forenoon, and at that hour the Justice, RESOLVED HARVEY, Esq., HORATIO ROGERS, Jr., counsel for the prosecution, CHARLES MATTESON, Esq., counsel for the prisoners, were present, but the prisoners, who had to be brought from East Greenwich (about fourteen miles) in a wagon, did not arrive until nearly 11, at which hour the examination commenced.

Mrs. MARY A. SKINNER, in the course of her examination, said:

I reside in Plainfield, Conn.; in April, 1862, I lived in Coventry, near Maple Root, just across the brook from the church; my husband was at that time away from home in Connecticut; the family living in that house was my father, four children, an old lady named Hannah Brand, and Christopher P. Wood, one of the prisoners; Christopher P. Wood went away from the house on election day in April, 1862, and returned early in the evening when it was growing dark; I heard him talking and looked out, and directly he came round the barn; I did not hear what he said, nor see who he was talking with; when he came in I asked him who he was talking with, and he said LAF. VICKERY, and that he was going to get him some more liquor up to JORDAN'S. WOOD was considerably drunk, but knew what he was about, and could navigate; he was drunk enough to be ugly and quarrelsome; the smallest children may have been put to bed, but the rest of us kept awake because Wood was so drunk; about midnight there was a rap at the door, and Wood opened the door, and a man stood there whom I didn't know then, but I saw him afterward, and knew him to be the same man, and that it was Joseph Jenkins; he said, "For God's sake, Kit, come out and help us; I guess we have killed Ben;" Kit said "Ben who;" Jenkins said, "Ben Andrew;" Kit went out; they came back directly, Christopher P. Wood and the man whom I afterward knew to be Joseph Jenkins; they were gone half an hour; when they came back it sounded as though they threw something down that was heavy, and I heard a noise like groaning; Christopher P. Wood came in, and then went out again and left the door open, and I saw something that looked like the body of a man lying in front of the door; the candle light shone out on the body, but did not light up the face; the body was that of a large man, and I supposed it to be that of Benjamin Andrew from what they had said; a short time before I saw one of the men have in his hand what appeared to be a club, and he drew up and struck with the club the body lying on the ground: I saw out there, Joseph Jenkins, Christopher P. Wood, and the man Mr. Wood called Lafayette Vickery; Jenkins struck the man with the club; the man lying on the ground seemed to be struggling when he was struck; Vickery then kicked him, and Christopher H. Wood clenched in with the rest, and all pitched into the man lying on the ground; Wood then noticed that the door was open and said "enough of this," and came in and asked how I came out there; Wood came in and fastened me up in the bedroom; I got out some way, I think my boy let me out; Wood and Jenkins went off round the house; after they came back Wood came in and left the door open; he said to me, "how did you come in the kitchen?" and pushed me back into the bedroom; then they came upon the outside of the house and stood by the bedroom window; Wood asked Vickery how Jenkins came to do that; Vickery said Jenkins asked Ben for some money and Ben wouldn't let him have it, but Ben was so drunk Jenkins thought he would take some and they got into a fight; Andrew tried to fight, but was so drunk he couldn't fight much, and Jenkins knocked him down, and I thought he came after Kit; I heard them round there making a noise until nearly morning, and I heard a noise which made me think they were going down cellar, but they didn't seem to be there a very great while. When they came back they came to the door, and I asked a great many questions, and they told me that, if ever I mentioned a word of what had taken place, they would kill me and all my family. They swore terribly; Jenkins swore the worst. About morning Jenkins and Vickery went off; when Wood first came home in the evening he wanted me to drink, and several times afterward; my father was upstairs abed during this time. In the morning I found drops of blood about the door-step, and marks showing that the ground had been scraped; I asked Wood what it was, and he said he had vomited there and had the nose bleed during the night; I asked about Andrew, and said I believed they had killed Ben., and Wood said that if I repeated those words he would knock my brains out and kill me; and that if any one asked me anything about it, I must say that nobody but he (Wood) had been there that night, and if I did not he would be the death of me; if he was arrested I was to say that he was so drunk he couldn't go, and if ever he was arrested I must come, wherever I was, and say that nobody but him was there that night; after the body was found, he told me that I must say if he (Wood) was ever arrested, that he was at her house town-meeting night, and that nobody else was there; when Wood was arrested some years ago, I was sent for, and went to the house of Mr. Wood's father, and staid there until the Court day, and they told me I must say what Kit told me, and nothing more; I went to Court, near Anthony, before Justice Resolved Harvey, and there I told the story that Kit Wood told me; I did not dare to do any other way; just before the trial, when both Mrs. Skinner and Christopher P. Wood were in the jail at East Greenwich, Wood gave letters to Mrs. Skinner by putting them through the bars. [At this point Mr. R[illegible] presented to the witness twenty-[illegible] letters, and she swore that these were the letters w[illegible] Wood and given her at that time.] This [illegible] March, 1867, and when I went before the Gra[nd Jury] I did not tell her what I have to-day, because I understood that the jury wouldn't agree; Mr. S[illegible] said the jury would not agree, and old Mr. W[illegible] said it was cheaper to buy a jury than it was to [illegible] lawyer; I was afraid to tell all I knew; was afraid I should be murdered, or something else.

The testimony closed about 8:30 in the evening, and at the expiration of one hour, occupied by the arguments of counsel, the prisoners were adjudged probably guilty and bound over to await the action of the Grand Jury upon the fourth Monday of August inst. Mr. MATTESON appeared as counsel for JENKINS and VICKERY, (WOOD having no counsel,) and did not deem it politic to produce any testimony for the defence at this time.

All the prisoners and the man alleged to have been murdered were middle-aged and natives of Kent County. CHRISTOPHER P. WOOD is 44 years of age, JOSEPH JENKINS 47, and LAFAYETTE VICKERY 42. WOOD and VICKERY are tall and well-proportioned, each wearing full whiskers, but no moustache; JENKINS is rather under size, with a muscular-looking body, a low forehead and strongly-marked features; he wears no beard, except a very heavy black moustache. ANDREW at the time of his death was about 45 years of age, and left a wife and several children.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

A correspondent of one of the London papers offers the following explanation, fuller than any that has yet appeared, of the terms on which the Slade Baronetcy case has been settled: "Gen. SLADE pays his own costs, which are expected to amount to nearly £16,000, out of the sum of £28,000 which he is to receive in settlement of his claim. The result of this unfortunate litigation to the different parties will be that Sir ALFRED SLADE, the eldest son of the late Baronet, Sir FREDERICK SLADE, Q. C., retains the title and takes the estates, with a burden of about £40,000, £10,000 being for his own costs and £28,000 paid to the General; while Gen. SLADE will hardly receive more than £10,000 after payment of his costs. No less than £26,000 will be distributed among the lawyers, who will be the only gainers by these proceedings, terminating, as it has been arranged they shall, by judgment being entered for the defendant, to whom the General and his eldest son will execute proper deeds of release."

The English Dramatic Authors' Society has signed a memorial praying for some definite legislation on the subject of foreign authors' rights in that country, in consequence of the ambiguous state of the present law. French authors complain that, whereas their pieces are taken and literally translated by English playwrights without their being able to obtain a fair share of the profits of such representation, they (the French authors) never translate or adapt an English piece without giving due acknowledgment and an equitable percentage. To this statement, however, the English Dramatic Authors' Society, as a body, demur as not being in accordance with the facts of the case. They have, therefore, refused to indorse the French petition.

The proposed "International Peace Congress" is to meet at Geneva on the 5th September, and will, it is said, be attended by MM. VICTOR HUGO, LOUIS BLANC and EUGENE PELLETAN. Several other well-known names are also mentioned in connection with the scheme, including those of JOHN STUART MILL and GARIBALDI. Meanwhile, a rival association with the same objects, callling itself the "International Peace League," has been formed in Paris, and has announced its readiness to enrol all friends of peace among its members, without distinction of race, color, religion, or sex.

The journals of Champagne contain accounts of a violent storm which recently broke over that district. The Church of Eersur-Aube was seriously damaged, and all the stained glass windows destroyed, the loss amounting to 50,000f.; at Arcis many trees were torn up by the roots, and a part of the roof of the prison carried away; the fields and gardens in the neighborhood of Troyes were greatly devastated. A house and outbuildings at St. Parres aux Tertres, and a stack of corn at Culotson were struck by lightning and completely consumed.

The institution of life assurances is at length about to receive in France its official consecration. By the terms of a bill laid before the Legislative Body some days before it broke up, there is to be instituted, under the guarantee of the State, a Caisse d'Assurances, to pay, on the death of each assured, to his heirs or assigns, a determinate sum, which cannot exceed 3,000f. To this creation is annexed a similar one for accidents resulting from agricultural or manufacturing labors.

M. ANTOLIN UDAETE, formerly *agent de change* on the Bolsa of Madrid, and one of the richest capitalists of Spain, lately went to Rome. A week after his arrival he died suddenly. When his will was opened on the day of the funeral, he was found to have named Pope Pius IX. as his heir. A communication from Madrid states that the fortune of the deceased amounts to 6,000,000f., and that his relatives intend to oppose the will as a forgery.

"It is impossible," says a communication from Toulon, "to estimate the enormous quantity of game destroyed by the late fire in the forest of the Var; for an extraordinary thing was remarkable in this as in other similar cases, that the animals and the birds were so paralyzed by the light of the flames that they remained, without strength to escape the danger."

A Leipsic bookseller announces that he is about to publish the works of the late Emperor MAXIMILIAN. They will form seven volumes, of which four are at present in the hands of the printer. This publication takes place at the express desire of the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH.

Accounts from Lemberg state that twenty-seven communes in Gallicia have been completely devastated by the inundations. The Municipal Council of that city has voted 5,000 florins in aid of the sufferers. The damage done to the railways is estimated at 7,000,000 florins.

The *Perseverance* of Milan, of July 21, says that a large number of its issue of the 20th was sent back from Trent with these words on the band: "This journal is not admitted into the Austrian States."

The Pontifical Government, at the news of the understanding come to between the two factions of the reactionary party, has forbidden all entrance to the Castle of St. Angelo to civilians as well as such military as do not form part of the garrison.

The Manchester *Guardian* states that the *Fortnightly Review* has been sold to Messrs. CHAPMAN & HALL, the publishers, of Piccadilly. It is to undergo certain transformations, and then to be published by them avowedly as a monthly journal.

His Highness the Viceroy, prior to leaving England, made arrangements for the admission of twenty Egyptian youths to one of the principal public schools of that country.

Mr. CHARLES KEAN still continues in precarious health.

GENERAL ITEMS.

CHARLES H. BESOM, a prominent citizen of Uniontown, Fayette County, Penn., died on the 6th inst., from drinking sulphuric acid, which he found in a paper mill at West Newton, and which he mistook for water.

A Rochester paper asserts that the keeper of a boarding-house in Buffalo stole a large St. Bernard dog some time since, killed him, and served up the meat for the delectation of a dancing party which assembled at his rooms.

The last twenty-inch gun manufactured at the Fort Pitt Works at Pittsburgh, Penn., was tested by Commander LOWE, of the United States Navy, on the 5th inst. The test, so far as made, was entirely satisfactory.

Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN has informed the managers of the New-Hampshire State Agricultural Society that it will be impossible for him to deliver the address at the Nashua Fair, as promised.

In the Michigan Constitutional Convention, on the 8th inst., the question of capital punishment for murder in the first degree came up and was rejected by a vote of 42 to 36.

Prof. S. P. LANGLEY, who is now connected with the United States Observatory at Annapolis, has been elected to the chair of Astronomy and Physics at the Western (Penn.) University.

AMOS HADLEY, Esq., of the Concord *Independent Democrat*, has been appointed by the Governor of New-Hampshire State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

On the night of the 6th instant, two Baptist Churches at Riley's Creek, near Lillington, N. C., were entirely destroyed by fire. The fires were evidently the work of incendiaries.

Hon. J. T. HARTLEY, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, received the honorary degree of LL. D. from the Norwich (Vt.) University, at its late Commencement.

The Governor and Council of New-Hampshire have voted to offer all the public lands of the State for sale.

A census just taken shows that the population of Toronto is 49,016. In 1866 it was 44,821.

JOSEPH L. DAVIS, brother of Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS, died near Savannah, Ga., on the 6th inst.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

A correspondent of the Indianapolis *Journal* urges Gen. HENRY D. WASHBURN, new member of Congress from the Seventh District of Indiana, for Governor of that State, claiming that with him as standard-bearer the Republicans would carry the State by 30,000 majority.

In accordance with an act passed by the last State Legislature the people of Iowa are to vote at the ensuing election on the question of striking the word white from the State Constitution.

The *Western Soldiers' Friend*, published at Davenport, Iowa, nominates Gen. SHERIDAN for President and Hon. JAMES HARLAND for Vice-President.

JESSE D. BRIGHT was elected almost unanimously to represent the counties of Trimble and Carroll in the Kentucky Legislature.

[illegible] MAGOFFIN has been elected to the Kentucky Legislature from Mercer County.

Marriage and Divorce Among the Chinese.

A correspondent writing from Shanghai, speaks as follows of wedding ceremonies customary among the Chinese:

The marriage ceremony as conducted by the Chinese, although partaking, as with us, both of the characters of a civil and religious rite, is done without the aid of a Priest, but is nevertheless considered a most solemn and binding transaction. The betrothal generally takes place while the people most interested are mere children. This is done by means of a third party not connected with either family. If he succeed in making an arrangement between the two families he is well paid. If the families are satisfied the bargain is completed, the young people themselves having nothing to say about it. Some of their customs between the betrothal and the marriage are exceedingly superstitious, and some even ridiculous: but when the marriage is completed, all the allegiance of the woman is transferred from her father's house to that of her husband. She even ceases worshipping her own ancestral dead, but worships instead the tablets of her husband's ancestors. They have a law preventing consanguine marriages; cousins by the father's side—that is, children of brothers—are not allowed to intermarry, but children of sisters are. Another law in relation to this is that people of the same name may not intermarry. No matter if they come from different portions of the empire, or that no relation can be traced between their respective ancestors for years back, they cannot become husband and wife. Widows, too, are at a great discount. Although they do sometimes marry the second time it is considered a disgrace on her part and on the part of him who should marry her; so much so that her late husband's friends will generally support her rather than consent to her marrying again, on account of the disgrace this procedure would bring upon them, and without their consent her second marriage would be unlawful. The marriage ceremony is conducted with a great deal of show, burning of incense and interchange of presents. Both the bride and bridegroom, who, perhaps, have not seen each other, remain at their respective homes until the day arrives, when they start out in sedan chairs, accompanied by their friends, to meet each other. When the meeting takes place the bride's party still keeps on toward her husband's house, and he and his party follow. His friends, some of whom have been sent to her house early in the morning, now take charge of the bride, while her own friends, who have accompanied her so far, go back. Upon arriving at the house the bride, who is closely vested, kneels alongside of her future husband and worships his ancestral tablets, and then the marriage is completed, although some other ceremonies are still to be performed, which very often are not concluded for five or six days. There is the usual amount of crying done by the female relatives of the bride, and after they have relieved themselves in this way they go home, leaving the bride to the care of the husband and his friends.

Their laws as regards divorce are rather one-sided—they are all in favor of the man. It would be useless for a woman to attempt to get a divorce from her husband under any circumstances—even on the ground of extreme cruelty. After her marriage she has become the sole property of her husband, she having no redress except an appeal to her own family, who seldom, however, interfere in the matter. But should he become tired of her, or wish to get rid of her, he can procure a divorce on either of the following grounds: Adultery; unfilial conduct towards her husband's parents; the commission of any crime; jealousy; barrenness, or speaking disrespectfully of her husband. This latter, however, must have been of frequent occurrence. But if she has lived with him, and has behaved well to his father and mother until they are both dead; or if she has no home to go to, her father and mother being dead; or if he having married her when he was poor, he has grown rich and has attained a higher position than that which he occupied when he married her—under any of these circumstances he cannot procure a divorce. But then he may sell her, and even in this she has nothing to say, and provided he can find a man who is willing to take her at a low figure, all her allegiance is transferred to her new husband, and her former one is perfectly at liberty to marry again. But in spite of the facility with which a man can get rid of his wife, a divorce is rarely sought for, nor is it at all common for a man to sell his wife. A divorced woman is almost an outcast. Her own friends and family will not associate with her, nor can she marry again. Her late husband gives her a small stipend yearly, and if this is not sufficient she has to hire herself out as a servant, but generally has to go to some distant place even to do this.

The Pope and the Roman Catholic Laity of England and Scotland.

The Pope has forwarded the following answer to the address recently sent him by the Catholics of England and Scotland:

Beloved sons, health and Apostolical benediction. We congratulate you, beloved sons, that you show yourselves true offspring of saints. Proof of this is that grateful remembrance with which you foster the blessing of the faith, once carried from this Roman chair to your island, and of late restored and increased. Proof, too, of that holy transport with which you commemorate the constancy of your fathers, and their sufferings for the Catholic faith. Proof, again, of that unquestioning obedience to this Holy See, whose primacy of honor and jurisdiction you assert, whose doctrine you declare that you venerate and embrace with your whole heart whose civil rights you hold sacred and necessary unto the free government of the Church, to which, in fine, you acknowledge yourself most devoted, and promise a better and perpetual adherence. And, indeed, you could put forth nothing more excellent than these duties, which are the signal approval of your faith, and nothing to us more agreeable, to whom they give the greatest delight, because we desire nothing more than that all should have one soul, one heart, and be one with us, so that we all may be one in Christ. United with this Holy See, your fathers fought, and suffering with fortitude the loss of goods, imprisonment, tortures, and death, handed down to you the faith which they had received whole and entire, and sealed with their blood. And you, closely treading in these noble footsteps up to this time, have sustained, together with us, a more perilous, though it may be not so ferocious a form of conflict; but it was with the assurance that so long as you were fixed in this rock, against which the gates of hell shall not prevail, victory must be with you. Go on, then, ever in this way the more firmly; proceed together with us to contend by the arms of justice against the haters of religion and truth; endeavor yet more studiously to propitiate God by your zeal and works of mercy, in which He takes most delight; persevere in prayer, and, acquitting yourselves as men, wait for the Lord, who, at length prevailed upon by entreaty, will scatter the darkness of errors, still disturbances, and, without doubt, restore the reign of justice and of peace. We augur for you the joy of this result, and the abundance of all heavenly graces, in token whereof, and in witness likewise of our paternal goodwill and kindly affection, we most lovingly impart to all of you and to the whole of England, our Apostolical benediction. Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, on the 10th day of July, 1867, of our Pontificate the 22d year. PIUS P. P. IX."

The Matrimonial Market in Natal.

From the Natal Mercury.

It is a growing grievance among our Natal Caffres that they cannot purchase a wife owing to the rise in the price. It used to be about ten cows or so—perhaps less; a bouncing girl could be got for fifteen. But now twenty cows, on the coast, at any rate, is the minimum cost to a man of getting married. The old men and the feeble or idle add wife to wife by means of the cattle for which their sons toil; but young and strong men are unable to marry. Formerly the wars between different tribes gave the younger men opportunities of acquiring both cattle and girls in the form of booty, while the loss of life in war among men at marrying age left a chronic preponderance of girls, and made them in proportion more plentiful and more easily acquired than now. But under the British Government peace has reigned, the sexes are balanced, and a monopoly is fast being created. We need scarcely point out the effect upon morality. The natives see no evil in polygamy *per se;* to them it is a custom sanctified by antiquity and prescription. Yet we cannot but think that they could be brought to see that polygamy and woman barter, as carried on among them, are incompatible with the existing order of things in the colony, and cannot last long. The Indian Government is moving upon the subject, and the arrival of a new Governor of Natal affords an appropriate juncture for the consideration of matters involving a new policy. The young men probably need no convincing; and by securing the participation of the natives in any scheme for checking polygamy a great step would be attained. Opinions differ widely as to the complexion of the measures that should be taken. Some favor registration; some an increasing tax on every fresh wife after the first; some the declaration of a fixed legal tender; some positive prohibition. The last does not appear to us practicable in our present position, and a more tentative process will probably be best calculated to fit the case.

A New Cement.

(From the Paris Galignani, July 27.)

M. Sorel last week communicated to the Academy of Sciences a new cement, being a basic hydrated oxychloride of magnesium. It may be obtained by slacking magnesia with a solution of chloride of magnesium in a more or less concentrated state. The denser the solution, the harder it becomes on drying. This magnesian cement is the whitest and hardest of all those known to this day, and it can be molded like plaster, in which case the cast acquires the hardness of marble. It will take any color, and has been used by the inventor for mosaics, imitations of ivory, billiard-balls, &c. The new cement possesses the agglutinative property in the highest degree, so that solid masses may be made with it at a very low cost by mixing it up on a large scale with substances of little value. One part of magnesia may be incorporated with upwards of twenty parts of sand, limestone, and other inert substances, so as to form hard blocks; while the lime and other cements will hardly admit of the incorporation of two or three times their weight of extraneous matter. By means of these artificial blocks, building may be easily carried on in places where materials for the purpose are scarce. All that is required is simply to convey a quantity of magnesia and chloride of magnesium to the spot, if there be none to be had there, and then to mix them up with sand, pebbles, or any other matter of the kind close at hand; blocks can then be made of any shape, and imitating hewn stone. This magnesian cement may be obtained at a very low cost, especially if the magnesia be extracted from the mother-ley of salt-works, either by M. Belard's process, whereby magnesia and hydrochloric acid are obtained at the same time, or else by decomposing the ley, which always contains a large proportion of chloride of magnesium, by means of quicklime, which, by double decomposition, yields magnesia and chloride of lime containing a certain quality of chloride of magnesium, and which, with the addition of various other cheap substances, may be used for whitewashing.

Animal Poisons.

In some experiments on the poison of the cobra di capella, which George B. Halford, M. D., Professor of Anatomy in the University of Melbourne has been lately engaged in, he has discovered that when a person is mortally bitten by the cobra, molecules of living "germinal" matter are thrown into the blood and speedily grow into cells. These cells multiply so rapidly that in a few hours millions upon millions are produced at the expense of the oxygen absorbed into the blood during respiration; and hence the gradual decrease and ultimate extinction of combustion and chemical change in every other part of body, followed by coldness, sleepiness, insensibility, slow breathing and death. The cells which thus render in so short a time the blood unfit to support life, as described by the Professor, are circular in diameter, on the average of one-seventeen-hundredth of an inch. They contain a nearly round nucleus of one two-thousand eight-hundredth of an inch in breadth, which when further magnified is seen to contain other still more minute spherules of living "germinal" matter. In addition to this, the application of magenta reveals a minute colored spot at some part of the circumference of the cell. This besides its size serves to distinguish it from the white bus or lymph-corpuscle. The Professor adds to his account of the action for believing that the *materies morbi* of cholera is a nearly allied animal poison, and that if this, on further examination, should prove to be the case, we may hope to know something definite of the poisons of hydrophobia, small-pox, scarlet fever, and, indeed, of all zymotic disease.

Death of an Inventor in an Insane Asylum.

From the Hartford (Conn.) Times, Aug. 12.

The death of James A. Cutting, at the Insane Asylum, in Worcester, is announced. Twenty-five years ago he was residing in Haverhill, N. H., in destitute circumstances, but by obtaining a patent for a new bee-hive, came into possession of enough money to have made him comfortable, had he remained there. He went to Boston, got up other patents and lost all his property. Finally, his attention was turned to the art of making daguerreotype pictures, then in its infancy, and he discovered the process of making ambrotypes. A patent was secured, and he sold rights in this country and in Europe for many thousands of dollars. He was in the enjoyment of what was then considered a handsome income, some of which was spent in yachting. He was the owner of a handsome yacht, which he called the *Ambrotype*. In these excursions he became acquainted with the habits of some of the residents of "the briny deep," which led to his establishing an aquarium in "an upper chamber" on Bromfield-street, Boston. The public, attracted by the novelty, thronged his rooms daily, and it proved one of the most profitable as well as most entertaining of the places of amusement in the city. His success seemed to have turned his head, and he engaged in a much larger entertainment, the establishment of the Aquarial Gardens in Central Court, on the site now occupied by the Theatre Comique. How much money he spent and lost there is not stated, nor why the enterprise failed; but the establishment soon passed into the hands of P. T. Barnum. This was the last speculation of Mr. Cutting.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
123	Rowland vs. Curker.	144	Mould vs. Mould.
124	Same vs. Blossom.	166	Murphy vs. Murphy.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Adjourned to the 16th inst.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

Supreme Court Chambers—Ordered that on the third Monday of August, and for the balance of said month, the Chambers calendar for contested motions will be called at 11 A. M. instead of 12 M. as formerly. By order of the Court.

R. C. BEAMISH, Deputy Clerk.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

PRIZE—CLAIMS OF PRIVATE PARTIES—THEY MUST BE ADJUDICATED IN THE PRIZE COURT—JURISDICTION.

Samuel Harlan, Jr., and others appellants, vs. The United States, and Augustus John Adderly, claimant, of the steamship Nassau, (late Gordon) her tackle, apparel, &c.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.

The opinion of the Court was delivered by Mr Justice Davis.

On the 17th of June, 1862, Harlan, Hollingworth & Co., a mercantile firm doing business at Wilmington, Del., filed a libel in admiralty, on the instance side of the District Court for the Southern District of New-York, against the steamship *Nassau*, then in the port of New-York, for repairs done to, and materials furnished for, said vessel, in June, 1860. On the same day, in obedience to a monition properly issued, the Marshal attached the vessel, and made return that she was at the time in custody of the Prize Commissioners. Afterward, on the 27th day of June, the Prize Commissioners certified that the steamer, an alleged prize of war, arrived at the port of New-York on the 2d day of June, and was delivered into their hands, and was then in their custody.

A motion was made by the District-Attorney, intervening for the United States, to dismiss the libel, under ground that a vessel under arrest as prize of war is within the cognizance of the Prize Court, and cannot be attached in a private action, and that all legal and equitable demands against her must be adjudicated in the Prize Court. The District Court sustained the motion, and dismissed the libel, and the Circuit Court, on appeal, affirmed the decree. The case is brought here to review that decision, and the libellants insist that the order of dismissal was without authority of law. It is the practice with civilized nations, when a vessel is captured at sea as a prize of war, to bring her into some convenient port of the Government of the captor for adjudication. The title is not transferred by the mere fact of capture, but it is the duty of the captor to send his prize home, in order that a judicial inquiry may be instituted to determine whether the capture was lawful, and if so, to settle all intervening claims of property. Until there is a sentence of condemnation or restitution, the capture is held by the Government in trust for those who, by the decree of the Court, may have the ultimate right to it. But it is argued that the libel in this case was sustained, because no libel in prize had been filed, and until this was done any one had the right to proceed against the vessel for a meritorious claim. If this was so, it would greatly lessen, with captors, the stimulus to activity, so necessary in time of war, for they never could tell how many private actions they would have to defend before they could reap the fruits of their enterprise and valor. Sound policy, as well as the law of prize, therefore requires that all demand against captured property must be adjusted in a Prize Court, and that the property arrested as prize shall not be attachable at the suit of private parties. If such parties have claims which, in their view, override the right of captors they must present them to the Prize Court for settlement.

The fact of capture determines the jurisdiction, and not the filing of a libel. When captured as prize of war the property is in the custody of the law, and remains there to await the decision of a prize court, and, if condemned, all claims to the property are by it adjusted. Any other rule would work great hardship to captors, and tend to cripple the operations of Government during time of war. Under the provisions of the act of Congress for the better administration of the law of prize, (12 Statutes, at large 374,) it is directed that whenever any property captured as a prize is brought into any district of the United States for adjudication, it shall be the duty of the Prize Commissioners to receive it and keep it until by the proper process of the Court it shall be placed in the custody of the Marshal of the district.

When, therefore, in this case the Prize Commissioners certified to the Court below that the prize steamer *Nassau* had arrived in the District of New-York, and was delivered into their hands, there was sufficient evidence before the Court that the vessel was claimed as prize of war, and in the jurisdiction of a prize Court; and the motion to dismiss this libel, filed by private parties, was properly entertained and decided.

Whether a maritime lien, like the one in this case, is lost, when the property is captured *juri belli* would have been a proper question for investigation and decision by the Prize Court that condemned the *Nassau*, and which the libelants, on presentation to that tribunal, would have decided.

Not having done so, the question is not before this Court for review. The decree of the Circuit Court is affirmed.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT—IN BANKRUPTCY.

Before Judge Blatchford.

TIME OF NOTICE OF FIRST MEETING—CREDITORS RESIDING ABROAD.

In the matter of Julius Heys, a voluntary Bankrupt.—In this case all the creditors of the petitioner, some eight or ten in number, are foreigners, residing in Germany. On the return day named in the order of reference, the petitioner requested the Register to fix a day, twenty days from such return day, as the day for the first meeting of creditors. The Register decided that sixty days time from the date of the warrant, when issued, was the shortest time that could reasonably be named in the warrant for the first meeting of creditors, and that notices should be sent by mail to the creditors by the messenger properly directed, and with the foreign postage prepaid. The petitioner contended that the clause in the eleventh section of the Bankrupt Act concerning service of notice on creditors by mail or personally, refers only to creditors residing within the United States, and that creditors residing out of the United States, are under that section to be notified constructively by the publication of notice in the newspapers specified in the warrant. On the application of the petitioner the Register certified the proceedings to the Judge for his decision thereon.

By the Court—The Register was correct in his decision. The eleventh section of the act requires that the warrant shall authorize the messenger to publish notices in such newspapers as the warrant specifies, and to serve written or printed notices, by mail or personally, on *all* creditors upon the schedule filed with the debtor's petition, or whose names may be given to him in addition by the debtor. The same section then goes on to specify what particulars the notice so to be served shall state. One of these particulars is that a meeting of the creditors of the debtor will be held "at a time and place designated in the warrant, not less than ten nor more than ninety days after the issuing of the same." This allowance of as much time as ninety days, in connection with the absolute requirement that notice shall be served by mail or personally on all creditors, shows clearly that it was the intention of Congress that as much as ninety days time between the issuing of the warrant and the first meeting of creditors shall be allowed in cases where the creditors reside so far away as to make such an interval a reasonable one. The fixing of the time is a matter of discretion which it was the province of the Register to exercise in this case, and there is nothing to show that he did not exercise it wisely in fixing sixty days time.

The Clerk will certify this decision to the Register, John Fitch, Esq.

APPEARANCE OF CREDITOR BY ATTORNEY—EVIDENCE OF AUTHORITY TO APPOINT AN ATTORNEY.

In the matter of Wm. H. Knoepfel, a Bankrupt.—In this case, at the first meeting of creditors, Mr. G. A. Seixas claimed to act as the "duly constituted attorney" of Loeschigk, Wesendonck & Co., (a copartnership creditor of the bankrupt which had proved its debt) in the choice of an assignee. He presented a letter-of-attorney, drawn according to form No. 14 of the forms specified in the schedules annexed to the "General Orders in Bankruptcy," executed and acknowledged before a Register, by Gustavus Kutter, as attorney for the copartnership, but the attorneyship of Kutter was not proved by the oath of any person, nor was any power of attorney from the copartnership to Kutter produced.

The debt of the copartnership was proved by Kutter. His deposition in proof of the debt, according to Form 25, contained the following averment: "That he, this deponent, is duly authorized by his principals to make this affidavit, and that it is within his knowledge that the aforesaid debt was incurred as and for the consideration above, &c., &c." The individual members of the copartnership all reside in Europe. The letter of attorney to Mr. Seixas was subscribed "Loeschigk, Wesendonck & Co., by G. Kutter," and was sealed and was certified by a Register, to the effect that before him had appeared "Gustavus Kutter, to him known," to be the authorized agent of Loeschigk, Wesendonck & Co., the individuals described in, and who executed the foregoing letter of attorney, and acknowledged that he executed the same as the authorized agent of the said firm, and by their authority and on behalf of said firm." Mr. Seixas claimed before the Register, Edgar Ketchum, Esq., that the proof of debt, made by Kutter on behalf of the firm, should be taken into consideration in connection with the certificate of acknowledgment on the letter of attorney, for the purpose of showing Kutter's authority to duly constitute Seixas the attorney of the firm, to appear and act for it in all respects, including the voting in the choice of an assignee.

The Register decided that the power of attorney did not give to Seixas the authority which he claimed, because there was no evidence that Kutter held any power from the firm under which he could effectively give the letter; that by his oath on proving the claim he had sworn that he was duly authorized to make that affidavit, not to execute letters of attorney, and that the mere acknowledgment of Kutter that he executed the letter of attorney as the authorized agent of the firm, and the register's certificate of his personal knowledge of the identity of Kutter; did not supply the place of proof by legal evidence that Kutter was authorized to constitute Seixas as the attorney of the firm to act for it at the meeting, so as to make him the "duly constituted attorney" of the firm under the twenty-third section of the Bankrupt Act, which provides that "any creditor may act at all meetings by his duly constituted attorney, the same as though personally present."

Thereupon the question was, at the request of Mr. Seixas, certified to the Judge for his decision.

By the Court—The decision of the Register was correct, and the Clerk will make a certificate to the Register accordingly.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

ADMIRALTY—PRACTICE—COMMISSION—LACHES—ORAL EXAMINATION ORDERED.

Ferdinand L. Hansen vs. The Steamship Louisiana.—Blatchford, J.—This is a motion for a commission to examine at Liverpool, England, on written interrogatories and cross-interrogatories to be annexed to the commission, such witnesses for the claimants as may be brought before the Commissioner. The libel is filed to recover damages for a collision between the Prussian bark *Louisa* and the British steamship *Louisiana* at sea. The moving affidavit does not disclose the name of any witness proposed to be examined, further than to say that the claimants desire to examine "Richard Mills and others late composing part of the crew of the steamship *Louisiana*," nor does it state any fact expected to be proved by any of the witnesses. Besides, the affidavit for the motion is not made by any of the claimants or by their proctor, but is made by the advocate for the claimants, and no excuse is given for this. In these particulars Rules 106 and 107 of this Court are violated. So, also, Rule 105 is violated by the delay in making this motion. The libel was filed April 27, 1867, and the answer June 4, 1867. The affidavit for this motion was not made till Aug. 2, 1867, and no excuse is shown for a non-compliance with Rule 105 as to the time of making this motion. It must be understood hereafter, that the rules prescribed by the Court for the conduct of its practice must be strictly observed or a satisfactory excuse be furnished for not observing them.

In this case the marked violation of rules 106 and 107 would be a sufficient ground for denying the present motion, were it not that the libelants express a willingness to waive the benefit of those rules on condition that the granting of the commission be accompanied with certain restrictions. Mills was the second officer of the *Louisiana*, and he, and the others whose testimony is sought, were brought to the port of New-York in the *Louisiana* immediately after the collision. Their depositions might have been taken here *de bene esse*. The only excuse offered for not doing this is that the proctor and the advocate for the claimant advised them that it was better to postpone the examination of those witnesses until after the witnesses for the libelants should be examined, and that they must be sent back to New-York. The claimants did, in fact, take at New-York *de bene esse* the depositions of four of the officers of the *Louisiana* who were on board of her at the time of the collision. It is now announced that the witnesses in question will not return to New-York before the trial of the case. Under these circumstances the libelants express a willingness to waive their objections to the granting of the motion, provided they be allowed in addition to putting written cross interrogations to the witnesses, to cross-examine them orally under the commission.

Such a practice is one eminently conducive to a true understanding of the facts of a case, particularly a collision case, where the witnesses on board of the two colliding vessels scarcely ever agree as to the circumstances attending the collision. It is a practice which is not new, (Clayton vs. Yarrington, 16 Abbott Pr., p. 273, note,) and being one calculated to promote the dispensation of justice, it ought to be observed in a proper case. This Court has full control over the mode of procedure to be observed in executing commissions for the taking of testimony, (Benedict's Adm. Pr., § 531; Betts' Adm. Pr., p. 86, *et seq.*) In the present case the neglect of the claimants to examine the witnesses orally in New-York, when they had an opportunity of doing so, in which event the libelants would have enjoyed the privilege of orally cross-examining such witnesses, ought not to be allowed to work a possible benefit to the claimants or a possible injury to the libelants. Let an order be entered for the issuing of a commission for the examination before the United States Consul at Liverpool of such witnesses on the part of the claimants as shall be named in the commission, on written interrogatories and cross-interrogatories, to be annexed to the commission, the libelants to be at liberty, in addition, to cross-examine such witnesses orally, by counsel, before the commission, the commission to contain a direction to the commissioner to take and reduce to writing such oral cross-examination, and to certify and return it with the commission.

For libelants, Mr. Da Costa. For claimants, Mr. Chetwood and Judge Bebe.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Aug. 13.

Before Judge Barnard.

THE EXPRESS COMPANY LITIGATION.

Stephen P. Waterbury vs. Elmore P. Ross.—The litigation of the rival Express Companies came before the Court again to-day, on a motion by defendant's counsel for leave to renew the motion to vacate an order allowing plaintiff to examine some of the defendants, for the purpose of using the testimony so taken on the motion for the appointment of a receiver of the Merchants' Union Express Company. The motion for leave to renew was granted by consent, and the motion to vacate the order was then argued and a decision reserved.

Plaintiff's counsel then moved for leave to amend the complaint by adding another party as defendant. The decision on this motion was also reserved.

Jas. T. Brady for plaintiff, Ex-Judge Comstock and Messrs. Pierce & Allen for defendants.

THE ROBBERY OF GOLD CERTIFICATES IN WILLIAM-STREET.

The People vs. John Hoyt and Theodore H. Schultz.—On motion of Mr. F. Howe, the District Attorney assenting, the defendant Schultz in this case, was released from imprisonment for the purpose of being made a witness for the prosecution.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Aug. 13.

THE COMEDY OF CASTE—MOTION FOR INJUCTION DENIED.

Judge Barnard to-day rendered his decision on the application of John Lester Wallack vs. Barney Williams and W. J. Florence, to restrain the defendants from performing the comedy called "Caste" at the Broadway Theatre. The Judge refused the application, as will be seen from the following

OPINION:

Barnard, J.—When the application was made I derived the information from the complaint that the plaintiff absolutely owned the play, and that the defendants had taken copies of it surreptitiously; but the full argument and affidavits evidence that the plaintiff only owns a qualified interest in it, which does not, for such reason, entitle him, in my judgment, to equitable relief as against defendants. But even if plaintiff did wholly own the play, the affidavits of the defendants show that it was publicly performed one month before plaintiff purchased his qualified interest; that during some of these public performances one of the defendants—Florence—attended from time to time, and from memory of the incidents, scenery, *dramatis personæ* and dialogue concocted a manuscript which is being used at defendant's, Williams' theatre. Now, from what I know of the human memory, I think such exercise wonderful. That the decisions allow a person to do so evidence at least that the law deemed such an effort of memory probable. It is admitted that public exhibition of the play took place in London in the month of April, being one month before plaintiff claims that he acquired title. In my opinion such exhibition was a dedication to the public when considered in connection with the other facts of this case. An examination of the authorities has failed to convince me that plaintiff has established such a claim as should entitle him to the benefit of the writ of injunction. Beyond this, however, I doubt the propriety of granting an injunction in any case where the party can have full relief and satisfaction at common law for any damages which he shall sustain. There is no suggestion in this case that defendants are insolvent, or that plaintiff would sustain irremediable damage through the acts of defendants, even if he had established a *prima facie* case for an injunction.

The motion for injunction is denied.

W. D. Booth for plaintiff; A. Oakey Hall and H. D. Cram for defendants.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Justice Barnard.

Jarvis vs. Barber; motion granted. Douglass vs. Woodworth; motion denied. Ashworth vs. Hale; motion denied with $10 costs. Hay vs. Yeaton; motion denied. Cahill vs. Rampf; motion denied. Rector vs. Same; motion denied. Smith vs. Halstead; motion denied. McVicker vs. McVicker; judgment of divorce granted.

By Judge Mullen.

In the matter of the election of Trustees of the Lathrop Sewing Machine Company; motion to continue injunction denied. Same vs. Same; motion to deliver over books granted with $10 costs. Snowden vs. Bogardus; motion granted for leave to amend summons on payment of costs, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 13.

By Judge Jones.

In the matter of the naturalization of Bernard Ainend; on the personal appearance of the applicant and his witness, H. H. Rice, before the Court, and an examination had, the application may perhaps be granted. Chas. B. Wood vs. John S. Van Winkle; motion to vacate attachment denied with $10 costs. The People ex rel. Marquis D. S. Scharkey vs. John Kelly, Sheriff; writ of *habeas corpus* discharged and the relator remanded.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

Of the fifty cases on the Calendar of the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, 23 were charges of assault and battery, 21 petit larceny, 2 malicious mischief, 2 misdemeanor, 1 cruelty to animals, and 1 picking a pocket.

AN ENTERPRISE THAT DID NOT PAY.

The first case of interest was that of George Higgins, who was charged with defrauding Joseph L. Greeley, who keeps a hotel known as "Greeley's Hotel" at No. 15 Greenwich-avenue. It seems that Higgins, who is an expressman, lunched in the restaurant of this hotel a few days ago. He devoured on that occasion twenty cents worth of food, and presented a check for only 15 cents at the counter, paying that amount and defrauding the proprietor out of 5 cents. To this charge Higgins pleaded guilty. The Judge fined him $25, and admonished him that if he did so again he would get into the Penitentiary. His effort to make 5 cents by dishonest means resulted in a net loss to him of $24 95, which, like the first offence of the immortal Shakespeare, was decidedly dear stealing.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

George Metz was arraigned at the instance of Ole Ollsen on a charge of cruelty to animals. Metz keeps a slaughter-house at No. 136 Fifth-street, and the testimony for the prosecution showed that on June 18 he maltreated an ox, which he was trying to get into his slaughter-house, beating it about the head, legs and other parts of the body with a club. Metz said the ox ran at him and others, and that he was compelled to hit him. After having reduced the animal to subjection by so doing, he took him in and immediately slaughtered him. Judge Kelly said the manner in which the man acted was brutal and inhuman. He committed him to the City Prison for thirty days and fined him $50.

ROBBING A MONEY-DRAWER.

John Leslie, a small boy, was caught by Mina Barth while in the act of robbing the money-drawer in a grocery store of which she is the proprietor. Another boy was helping him, but he had not yet been arrested. John was found guilty, and remanded till the next Court day, that some inquiry might be made regarding his previous character before sentence was passed upon him.

A WELL-KNOWN PICKPOCKET SENTENCED.

George Thompson, a notorious pickpocket, was caught plying his vocation in a Third-avenue car, together with another well-known thief named James Walker. Officer Charles M. Bachman arrested them. Walker some time ago was sent to the Penitentiary for six months and fined $50. Thompson was now placed at the bar for trial, and having been found guilty was addressed by Judge Dowling as follows: "Thompson, you with a man named Walker, arrested previously, were convicted in this Court of an assault on the conductor of another car. You were picking pockets there. You succeeded in escaping from the officer. Your whole character is bad. You've been to State Prison. You have no leniency to expect from this Court, and it has none to extend to such as you. You have four months to serve on the old conviction, and for this last offence you are sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months and fined $50."

ASSAULTED BY A CONDUCTOR.

Henry Beppler was charged with an assault and battery on Thomas McCormack. McCormack said he got into the car of which Beppler was conductor, at the corner of Fifty-third-street and First-avenue, and that Beppler ordered him to get out, and, when he refused to do so, threw him backward over the dashboard of the rear platform. The complainant acknowledged that he was himself somewhat under the influence of liquor at the time. The accused, who was a German, had no witnesses. He said that knowing himself to be innocent he had failed to notify his witnesses to be present. He declared that it was the conductor of another car who made the assault. Judge Kelly said he would have to find him guilty, and would remand him to enable him to get his witnesses before sentence was pronounced.

WIFE-BEATING.

Patrick Lynch, a shiftless-looking fellow, was charged with beating his wife, Mary Lynch. Mary appeared to testify against him. She said she had children to support, and that she supported them and him by her own industry; he did nothing but drink all the time; he was fighting with the neighbors all the time, and was a very dirty man. Upon this statement of facts the Judge felt justified in putting asunder for a time those who were so unhappily joined together; so be sent the husband to the Penitentiary for four months.

MINOR CASES.

Matthew Kehoe was found guilty yesterday of stealing a glazier's diamond, although he declared himself "innocent as the dead in the grave," and was remanded.

Henry Smith was sent to the Penitentiary for 3 months for petit larceny.

John McCord was sent to the Penitentiary for 3 months for petit larceny.

Peter O'Toole and James McGovern were fined $25 each for stealing a bag of coffee.

George Williams was sent to the Penitentiary for 1 month for stealing a coat.

John Smith was sent to the Penitentiary for two months, for stealing a coat.

Jane Kane, for robbing John Maxwell, whom she had induced to go to an infamous house with her, of a pocket-book containing $20, was sent to the Penitentiary for two months.

Henry Leonhardt was fined $20 for beating Rachel Levi with a beer bottle.

Frederick Miller, for malicious mischief in running over a horses' foot with a heavy truck, was sent to the City Prison for 20 days and fined $25.

Hugh McCann and Michael Egan, both boys, for assaulting a Policeman and attempted larceny, were sent to the Penitentiary for three and four months respectively.

James Turner, for attempted burglary, was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 13, 1867.

$102,000	U.S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '62	113⅞	5,000	C. & N. W. Con'd Conv. Bds	82
185,000	do	113⅞	1,000	Chic. & N. W. 1st	85
2,300	do	113⅝	5	Continental Bank	108
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, '65 C.	110⅝	31	Bk. of Com.	118¾
10,000	do	110⅝	100	Canton Co.	49¾
10,000	do	110¾	200	West. U. Tel.	45¾
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65, New Issue	108⅜	100	do ... 2d call s30	45¾
6,000	do	108⅜	100	do	45½
50,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	111⅞	400	Pacific Mail	145¾
500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, '65, New Is.	108⅜	200	do ... 2d call	145½
8,000	do	108⅜	100	N. Y. Cen.	104⅝
25,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	102⅜	100	do ... 2d call	104⅝
5,000	do	99⅞	100	Erie R.	70
103,000	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s, First Ser.	107⅞	100	Ill. Cen. R.	119¾
35,000	Tenn. St. 6s. n.	66	100	do ... c	119⅝
10,000	Tenn. 6s ... ex-c	66⅜	200	Hudson R.	121
1,000	Virginia 6s, new	50	100	M. S. & N. I.	81¾
5,000	Missouri 6s	103⅝	10	Mich. Cen.	110
5,000	do	103	100	Chi. & N. W.	47
1,000	do ... 2d call	[illegible]	100	do ... s30	46⅞
10,000	O. & M. C.	27⅜	100	do	46⅞
5,000	Alt. & T. H. 2d Pr	79	100	do ... 2d call	47⅞
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	93⅝	16	Pitts. F. W. & C. R.	104⅞
			100	Mil. & St. P. R.	49
			100	do	49⅞
			100	Mar. & C. 1st Pr.	28⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$12,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R., '62	109⅞	300	N. Y. Cen.	104⅝
4,500	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '62	113⅞	18	do	105⅛
10,000	do	114	100	Erie Railroad	69⅞
10,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C.	110	100	do ... b10	69⅞
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65, New	108⅞	25	do	70⅛
25,000	Tr. Notes 7 3-10s. Sec. Series	107⅞	50	do	69⅞
54,000	do. Third Ser.	107⅞	300	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	67
10,000	Tenn. 6s ... x-c	66	100	do ... b60	67
1,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st M.	90	200	do	66⅞
200	West. U. Tel.	45⅞	200	Reading R.	104⅞
30	do	45⅝	100	do ... s60	104⅛
80	Mer. U. Ex. 35 ⅌ c. paid	16	100	M. S. & N. I.	81⅝
5	do. 25 ⅌ c. paid	11	100	do ... s10	81
5	Adams Express	72⅞	100	Ill. Cen.	119½
			100	do	119
			200	Chi. & R. I.	102¾
			500	do ... s60	101¾
			100	P., F. W. & C.	[illegible]
			100	do	[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Mar. Min. Co.	10	200	Chi. R. I. & Pac.	102¾
100	do	9½	200	do ... s3	102⅝
100	Quicksilver	[illegible]	100	do	[illegible]
100	West. U. Tel. ... s3	45⅞	200	Chic. & N. W.	46⅞
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Erie R.	70	1000	Reading R.	104⅞
100	do ... s3	70	200	do ... b3	105
100	do ... b3	70	200	do ... b6	104⅝
400	do	69⅞	300	M. So. & N. I.	81
200	Hud. R. R.	121¼	200	do	81¼
300	Chic., R. I. & P. ... c	102⅜	300	Clev. & Pitts.	93⅝
100	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	69⅞			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M. C.	27⅜	100	Erie R. ... s3	69⅞
100	Pac. Mail SS. Co.	145⅝	100	Cleve. & Pitts.	93⅝
100	West. U. Tel.	45⅞	200	do ... s10	93⅝
100	do ... s3	45⅝	100	Chi. R. I. & P.	102⅞
200	do ... s60	45	100	Chi. & N. W. R.	46⅞
100	do	45⅞			

Tuesday, Aug. 13—P. M.

The Gold Room opened this morning with a brief show of increased firmness on the long expected explosion which was to blow up the Treasury and its Printing Bureau at Washington and the Public Credit of the United States everywhere; but the advance was soon found impracticable, although the Treasury Office sold but little more than its day's receipts for Customs. As appointed, the petard was fired at an early hour, but only hoist its own morbid inventor and the unprincipled Gold gamblers who backed him up in this wild and demented experiment upon the public credulity. We intimated in our report of last night that a person connected with one of the private Bank Note Companies of this City—for whose services in printing National Bank Notes of the smaller denomination the Treasury has no further use—was relied upon to crown this sensation by showing how fraud *might* occur, and he has done so, without a witness.

The sales of Gold were at 141@140⅞ ⅌ cent. The Foreign Exchanges, which showed some stiffness at an advance of ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. yesterday, on the cheapest sales of last week, fell off to-day to 109⅝@¾ for 60 day standard bills on London. Several of the leading Banking Houses were free drawers against U. S. 5-20s, for which the quotation and orders came better than usual from the other side to-day—including the May and November 1865s. The Public Funds generally advanced on this news in connection of the failure of the great sensation of the Gold Room against the Treasury Department. A considerable business was done at the Stock Exchange and a much larger demand for 5-20s of the various classes supplied at the counter of the great dealers on Wall-street. The Money market continues easy at 4@5 ⅌ cent. to the Brokers, and the renewed orders for the Public Funds from abroad are calculated to strengthen confidence in moderate sales of interest for some weeks, if not months, to come.

The Railway Market has relapsed into dullness. The speculation, for the moment, is unusually tame, as will be noticed from the reduced lists of sales at the different Exchange Boards. The same feeling obtained among the operators in the Long Room to-day, although there was little or no yielding in prices from the quotations of Monday. Business was correspondingly dull in the Miscellaneous Shares.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night:

	Mond.	Tues.		Mond.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	102⅞	102⅞	N. West Pref	70⅛	70
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	113⅞	113⅞	Rock Island	102⅞	102⅞
U. S. Con. 5-20s	108⅜	108⅜	Fort Wayne	105⅛	105⅛
N. Y. Central	104⅞	104⅞	W. U. Telegraph	45⅝	45⅞
Erie	70¼	b70⅛	Cumberland	36	36
Hudson	121	121⅛	Mariposa, Pref.	21⅛	20⅝
Reading	104⅞	104⅞	St. Paul Pref	67	67
Mich. Southern	81⅝	81⅝	Pacific Mail	145⅞	145⅝
Pittsburgh	93⅛	93⅝	Toledo & Wabash	51	51
Tenn. 6s, new	66⅜	66⅛	American Gold	140⅛	140⅝
Northwest	47⅛	47	Bills on London	109⅝	109⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent., reg. 1881	111	5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	108⅜
500 & 1,000, '81	111⅞	5-20 cou., 1867	108⅜
5-20, reg., 1862	109⅞	5 ⅌ cent., reg., 1874	103⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000	113⅞	10-40 reg.	99⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	110⅞	10-40 500 & 1,000	102⅜
5-20, reg., 1865	110⅞	7 3-10 1st series	107⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	110⅞	7 3-10 2d series	107⅞
5-20 reg., 1865, new iss.	108⅜	7 3-10 3d series	107⅞

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. reg. B'y loan	106	Mich. 7 ⅌ c. War l'n.	100
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1868	100	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., 1868	66
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1872	100	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., ex c.	67
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1873	100	Tennessee 6s, new bds.	66
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1874	100	Tennessee 5s, new bds.	60
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1875	100	Virginia 6s, ex. c.	49½
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1877	100½	Virginia 6s, new bonds.	50
Illinois Canal Bds. 1860	99½	Georgia 6s	74
Illinois reg. 1860	99½	Georgia 7s, new bonds	84½
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	100	North Car. 6s	69
Ill. 6s cou. '79 aft. 1862	100	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	57½
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	100	North Carolina n. bds.	57½
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	100	Missouri 6s	103
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	100	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	80
Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	100	California 7s	124½
Illinois War Loan	100	Connecticut 6s	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Merchants'	118	Market	110
America	139	Nassau	107
Tradesmen's	137	Shoe and Leather	111
Merchants' Exch'ge	110	Corn Exchange	120
Seventh Ward	107½	Continental	107
State of New-York	110	Commonwealth	108
Commerce	118	Park	145
Ocean	104	Manuf's & Merch'ts	102
American Exchange	117	Central National	107
Bank of the Repub.	115	Fourth National	108
Bank of North Am'a	107	Ninth National	107
Metropolitan	130	Tenth National	105

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	95½	Chic. & N. West. 1st M.	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	91	Con. 7 ⅌ cent. conv.	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s. r. es	90	Tol. & W. 1st M.	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s. sub	90	Tol. & W. 2d M.	80½
Erie 1st mort., 1867	104½	Tol. W. & W'n. S. F.	74
Erie 7s, 2d ind. 1879	103½	Gt. Western. 2d M. '63.	74
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880	88	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95
Erie 7s. 5th ind. 1888	88	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	100
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	102½	Chi. & R. I. Con. is	90
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. s. f. '85	105	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	100½
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97¾
Har. 3d. M., '68	97½	Chi. & A., S. Fund.	99
Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	111	Chi. & Alton Income	92
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	91	Peninsula R. R. bonds	80
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68	95	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	85
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	90	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	80
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd.	82	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	87½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	79	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort.	55
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B.	81	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96½

The following are the comparative earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad for the first week in August:

1867	$70,000
1866	64,562
Increase	$5,438

Comparative earnings of the Michigan Southern Railroad for the first week in August:

1867	$82,810
1866	68,012
Increase	$14,798

Comparative earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the first week in August:

1867	$75,025
1866	66,647
Increase	$8,378

Comparative earnings of the Chicago and Alton Railroad for the first week in August:

1867	$84,726
1866	77,781
Increase	$6,945

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $376,000; Gold Notes, $54,000; total receipts, $2,631,397 68; total payments, $1,007,124 89; balance, $130,641,883 92.

The week's exports of domestic produce have been to the value of $3,928,544. Included in the exports were only 1,535 bales Cotton.

Attention is invited to the Christian and Henderson (Ky.) County bonds, advertised by Mr. Geo. T. M. Davis.

The *Alta California*, July 15, says:

"We take from the Stock Circular the aggregate production of bullion, for the first six months of the current year, at each of the following mines, finding them correct as far as we have inspected them. We compare them to show the progress of each Company:

	1866.	1867.		
Hale & Norcross	$337,822 38	$644,372 67	Inc.	$306,550 34
Savage	711,553 70	1,785,893 96	Inc.	1,074,340 26
Crown Point	691,559 10	537,912 53	Dec.	123,646 67
Yellow Jacket	800,701 30	1,079,276 91	Inc.	278,596 61
Gould & Curry	900,132 15	346,903 21	Dec.	563,228 94
Chollar-Potosi	441,464 00	1,190,293 17	Inc.	748,829 17
Empire Mill	200,227 10	154,338 63	Dec.	45,888 47
Imperial	[illegible] 11	618,748 51	Inc.	193,273 40
Confidence	96,452 30	87,678 45	Dec.	8,773 85
Total	$4,606,449 09	$6,465,508 04		

This shows a net increase of $2,600,688 78 in the first six months on the part of five mines—two Gold Hill and three Virginia—viz.: the Hale & Norcross, Savage, Yellow Jacket, Cholar and Imperial. The others have shown a decreased production of $751,630 20. The Ophir last year gave $820,206 27, and reports none this year. On the other hand, the Kentuck, Gold Hill Q. M. and Overman report ore $625,552 this year, but made no report last year."

Internal Revenue Decisions.

Assessor's Office, First District, California, San Francisco, April 20, 1867.

Sir: A party holding license as contractor has reported to the United States Grand Jury a large number of persons as doing business without the proper license, while this office holds that no license is required for the performance of the acts charged. The cases are submitted for your decision to govern our future action.

1. A man who engages for a specified sum to remove a sand bank from a city lot, or to fill up another lot, or to plank or pave a street, or to make a sewer through any street, or to grade a street in accordance with the grade established by the City Surveyor, is not regarded by me as a "builder or contractor," because the law defines the term and limits the liability to license to such as "construct buildings, or vessels, or bridges, or canals, or railroads, by contract."

2. The city, by its Surveyor, Superintendent of Streets and Board of Supervisors, having established and marked out by stakes the course and grade of each street, and having advertised for bids to perform a given section of work according to furnished specifications, and it being made the duty of the Superintendent of Streets to supervise the work so far as to see that the work is done in accordance with the specifications, his certificate being necessary before any payment for the work can be made, the person to whom the bid is awarded and who simply furnishes the men to do the work to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Streets, it is not regarded as an architect or civil engineer. The mere grading of a section of street, or planking the same, or making of a sewer in it, is not regarded as being covered by the phrase (in the law) construction of roads; and, if it was, the party making the bid neither plans nor superintends the construction, but works according to advertised specifications, and under the superintendence of the street officer. Am I right in my construction of the law? Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. C. GUNN, Assessor.

Hon. E. A. Rollins, Commissioner Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.

Treasury Department, Office of Internal Revenue, Washington, May 22, 1867.

Sir: Yours of April 20 is received. I reply that your understanding of the Internal Revenue law in force, as expressed in your letter in regard to "Builders and Contractors," and "Architects and Civil Engineers," is in accordance with the views of this office. Very respectfully,

THOS. HARLAND, Deputy Commissioner.

L. C. Gunn, Assessor, San Francisco, Cal.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 3 bbls. Ashes, 14,981 bbls. Flour, 430 bbls. and 360 bags Corn Meal, 12,625 bushels Wheat, 132,313 bushels Corn, 165 bushels Rye, 35,306 bushels Oats, 37 bbls. Beef, 48 packages Cut Meats, 50 tierces Lard, 7,588 bbls Petroleum and 119 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in demand at $9 12½@$9 25 for Pots, and $12 50@$12 75 for Pearl, ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been in limited demand at former prices.

CANDLES—Have been lightly dealt in at unchanged rates.

COFFEE—Has been in request and firm in price, including Java at 24c.@25c.; Native Ceylon, at 18½c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18c.; Rio, 14½c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.@16c., in gold, ⅌ lb. Stock of all kinds in first hands here to-day, 90,283 bags, including of Rio, 66,490 bags; Java, 7,780 bags; Ceylon, 4,110 bags; Maracaibo, 117 bags; Laguayra, 4,704 bags and other descriptions, 7,082 bags.

COTTON—Has been more active to-day and very firm in price: Middling grades closed at 28½c.@30½c. ⅌ lb., on sales and resales of 2,500 bales, against receipts of 2,732 bales.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	3,810
Receipts last week	4,294
Receipts preceding week	6,862
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	414,200
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	637,969
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports week ending to-day	1,535
Exports since Jan. 1	343,896
Exports since Sept. 1	466,120
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	462,927
Estimated stock on hand here	58,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,853,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,550,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	120,000

DRY GOODS—The movements in this line week ending to-day, the *Independent* notices as follows: "A very healthy condition of trade is noticeable in the dry goods market, which augurs well for the future. There has certainly been no feverish rush of purchasers; but there has been an increasing demand for all styles of seasonable goods, which will doubtless continue to increase during the next six weeks. Small purchases to meet the exigencies of business from day to day are the rule at present; jobbers and country dealers are alike cautious, and the general disposition is to avoid an accumulation of goods, under the impression that lower prices are likely to be made. There is no anxiety evinced on the part of manufacturers and commission houses to press sales, and prices for most kinds of Domestics have slightly advanced. We do not think there is likely to be any falling off in Prices during the season, for while money remains so abundant as it does now there can be no necessity for forcing sales, and purchasers, owing to the abundant harvests, are in a much better condition to supply themselves with the goods which prosperity renders necessary to the great mass of our people. During the past week there have been no changes calling for special notice. No more failures having been reported, credits have been extended more liberally, and it is pretty generally conceded that the worst has been seen already in the present season. In brown sheetings there has been more activity, and some desirable qualities have advanced about half a cent a yard. In bleached goods the sales have been heavy; stocks in the hands of agents have sensibly diminished, and prices of the inferior grades have advanced a trifle. Drills and jeans are without any marked improvement. Prints are in increasing demand. Merrimacs, Spragues, Allens and American Print Works goods are readily taken at firm prices. New and tasty styles, of course, receive most attention. Ginghams of the better qualities are in good demand, but the inferior grades are neglected. Jaconets, silesias and cambrics are in steady demand, but without any increase of prices. The exhibit on of American shawls this season is unusually attractive; the demand for this kind of goods is largely on the increase, and better prices are realized. In cloths and cassimeres, as well as in Italians, there is more activity, the demand from the clothing houses being on the increase. In foreign goods there is not much change since our last report. The importations for the last week have been large, but not quite equal to the importations of last season. Fancy cassimeres and fine qualities of cloakings are in good demand, and plain silks are held firmly. The choice styles of dress goods, of which the supply is large and the accumulation in bond nearly equal to last year's stock, are in moderate demand, the season not being sufficiently advanced for a lively trade in these styles."

FISH—A very light business has been reported in this line within our former range.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been moderately active, but irregular in price, old Wheat brands having been quoted steady, while new have been still further depressed. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 14,850 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western, at $6 75@$8; very poor to good extra State at $8 10@$10 10; good to choice extra State at $10 15@$11 50; poor to good shipping brands of round hoop extra Ohio at $9 20@$10 60 per bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 75@$8 00
Extra State	8 10@11 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 25@13 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 20@10 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 65@13 50
Extra Genesee	11 60@13 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 75@15 50

Southern Flour is in demand, but at easier prices; sales have been reported since our last of 1,000 bbls., at $11@$14 75 for new, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive and nominal. Rye Flour is in light supply and fair request at from $7@$9 25 for inferior to very choice ⅌ bbl.; sales, 650 bbls. Corn Meal is rather inactive at $5 50 for City, $5 75 for Western, $5 75 for State and Jersey, $5 75 for Fairfax and $6 30 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 200 bbls. and sacks, at $12 50@$14 75 ⅌ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate demand at essentially unaltered prices. Sales have been reported since our last, of 28,700 bushels, including No. 3 to No. 2 Spring at $1 80@$2 10; Amber Ohio at $2 31; Amber Michigan at $2 32@$2 35; Amber State at $2 32@$2 35; White Southern at $2 35@$2 45; Amber Southern at $2 20@$2 40, including at the higher figures the first lot of North Carolina Wheat received here for many years; and White California at $2 80@$2 85 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been quite active again to-day, and, under lighter receipts, has further advanced 2c.@3c. ⅌ bushel, closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 187,000 bushels, at $1 08@$1 12 (closing at $1 10@$1 12) for poor to prime Mixed Western afloat and in store; $1 02@$1 08 for unsound and damp, and $1 15@$1 25 for Yellow and White Western and Southern, and $1 06@$1 08 for kiln dried, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been in limited request. Sales, 3,400 bushels at $1 48@$1 50 for Canada: $1 45 for Western; $1 55 for State, and $1 50 for Jersey. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Oats have been more actively sought after at buoyant prices. We quote: New Western at from 83c.@95c. for the whole range of sound here, and 78c.@82c. for unsound; State at 94c.@95c.; new Jersey and Southern, 88c.@93c., as in quality; sales 104,000 bushels, part to arrive. The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of boats laden with flour and grain which passed Fultonville, bound to the Hudson River, during 48 hours prior to 10:30 A. M. Monday, Aug. 12, 1867: Wm. Walker, Buffalo, corn; Anna Maria, Buffalo, corn; A. Van Vranken, Buffalo, corn; S. A. Covell, Buffalo, corn; H. Eaton, Buffalo, corn; Niagara, Buffalo, corn; M. H. Weaver, Buffalo, corn; W. H. Peabody, Buffalo, corn; Hon. L. Selye, Buffalo, corn; Ella Ward, Buffalo, corn; Medway, Buffalo, corn; Hattie White, Buffalo, peas; R. H. Beckwit , Buffalo, corn, &c.; R. Morgan, Buffalo, corn; Alex. Taus, Buffalo, corn; Carrie King, Buffalo, corn; P. J. Thomas, Buffalo, corn; Geo. W. Warner, Buffalo, corn; Jas. L. Bennett, Buffalo, corn; A. G. Gilbert, Buffalo, corn; Palmyra, Buffalo, corn; W. Taggart, Buffalo, corn; B. F. Carpenter, Buffalo, corn; J. F. Schaelkoff, Buffalo, corn; Isaac Wilkins, Buffalo, corn; A. A. Brizolara, Buffalo, corn; W. Cramer, Buffalo, corn; Washington, Buffalo, corn; Paul Jones, Buffalo, corn; Hiram Griffin, Buffalo, corn; Anna Goodwin, Buffalo, corn; J. Sinclair, Buffalo, corn; B. C. Johnson, Buffalo, corn; D. R. Williams, Buffalo, corn; Seymour Bennett, Buffalo, corn; Jas. A. Sibley, Oswego, corn; Marilla, Buffalo, corn; Gleanor, Buffalo, corn, &c.; David Z. Moore, Buffalo, corn; Ada Feeter, Buffalo, corn; Wm. Lord, Rome, flour, &c.

HAY—North River bale is in fair request and steady; we quote old at 85c.@90c. for shipping, and $1 15@$1 45 for local use, and new, 50c.@$1, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw rules quiet at 90c.@$1 15 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in request and firm, including American crop of 1866, at 30c.@65c.; older growths at 20c.@40c., and Foreign at 40c.@75c. ⅌ lb. Messrs. Ramsey, Mackey and Young, of Reedsburgh, Sauk County, Wis., have had Hop statistics forwarded to them from all the towns in their county, with the exception of Troy, Honey Creek and Merrimack, which towns are estimated from the best reliable data. These returns show "that the increase in acreage of 1867 over 1866, is nearly 300 ⅌ cent., and for 1868 over 1867, is nearly 250 ⅌ cent. The total number of pounds for 1866 was 1,022,782, showing an average yield ⅌ acre of 1,152 pounds. This does not show a fair average, because Hop-yards were badly Winter-killed during the Winter of 1865-66, and our returns many of them show as low as 300 pounds to 400 pounds ⅌ acre, while the average of some towns, Dellona for example, is as high as 1,600 pounds, evidently showing that, in making returns, the total breadth of ground was given without regard to whether it was Winter-killed or not. We think the average per acre, counting only the hills picked in 1866, would be fully up to 1,500 pounds, and we might here remark that owing to the cold, wet and cloudy weather during the month of August, 1866, our crop of hops was as light in weight and the poorest in quality that we have ever grown since engaged in the hop culture. This year miss hills having been replaced, and favorable weather during August, we confidently expect a heavier yield per acre, and of much better quality than last year. We have never been troubled with louse, and our vine as yet has always been perfectly free from disease, so that the entire crop produced in the county heretofore has been a prime hop. This year (1867) we estimate the crop of Sauk County at over 3,000,000 pounds, or 16,000 to 17,000 bales, of which the towns of Reedsburg, Westfield, Winfield, Washington, and Dellona will grow about 10,000 bales, and the remainder of the county 5,000 to 7,000 bales. The number of acres of roots sold in the spring of 1867, to go out of the county, was 2,000 acres, most of which were planted in other parts of the State. We estimate that Sauk County this year [1867] will grow two-thirds of the total amount grown in the State, which total we think will reach 25,000 bales, and that next year the growth of Sauk County will exceed 35,000 bales, and for the whole State about 65,000 bales. At this date (Aug. 6) our vine is thrifty, of vigorous growth, good strong lateral branches, hop formed in all the yards, and in most the hop half-grown, free from vermin and disease of any kind; and, fair weather as at present continuing, every promise of a heavier yield than last year and of better quality.

LIME—Rockland has been in request at $1 10 for Common, and $2 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—Is in rather better demand, including Porto Rico at 50c.@67½c.; Cuba at 33c.@56c.; English Islands, 54c.@58c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue inactive, including Spirits Turpentine at 60c.@62c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $4 50@$5; Resin at $4@$10 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 75@$4 75; Pitch, $4 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Continue in request, including Crude Whale at 73c.@75c.; Bleached Whale, 80c.@87½c.; Crude Sperm at $2; Unbleached do. at $2 35@$2 40; Lard Oil at 95c.@$1 15; Red Oil at 55c.@70c.; Linseed Oil at $1 27@$1 34 ⅌ gallon.

New-Bedford Market, week ending with Aug. 12. *Sperm*—The market is very quiet, and we have but one transaction to report—100 bbls. for manufacture at $2 ⅌ gallon. *Whale* continues in fair demand, with sales of 2,250 bbls. Northern, in parcels for manufacture, at 75 cents ⅌ gallon, and 2c.@3c. off for ordinary quality.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Aug. 12, 1867	22,264	64,166	695,968
Same time last year	20,371	49,817	603,394
Exports for the week ending Aug. 12, 1867	....	....	....
Previously	13,024	15,673	381,175
From Jan. 1 to date	13,024	15,673	381,175
Same time last year	4,294	357	386,200

—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Is in very moderate demand since our last at 17½c.@18½c. for Crude; 13½c.@14c. for Crude in bulk; 27c.@31c. for Refined, in bond; and 48c.@50c. for Refined, free, ⅌ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—The Providence *Journal* reports the market very firm, with an upward tendency. It is probable that the stock in first hands in New-England does not exceed 150,000 pieces. Except in two instances, it is believed the supply of gray goods in the hands of printers is small. The following are the sales: 6,000 pieces, 56x60, 8c.; 12,000 pieces, 60x64, 8½c.; 6,000 pieces, 60x64, 8⅜c.; 5,000 pieces, 64x64, 8½c.; 6,000 pieces, 64x64c., 8⅞c., common; 34,000 64x65, 9c.; 5,000 pieces, 64x64, 9½c.; 5,000 pieces, 64x64, 9½c. Total, 80,000 pieces.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate speculative demand at essentially unaltered prices. Sales since our last of 5,650 bbls., in lots, at $23 25@$23 37 for new Western Mess, closing at $23 30 cash; $22 75 for one-year-old Mess, in small lots; $19 75@$20 for Prime, and $22 75@$23 for Prime Mess, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in slack demand at 11c.@11½c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 15c.@16½c., for Hams, ⅌ lb.; sales equal to 168 pkgs. Bacon continues scarce and inactive; sales, 50 boxes ice-cured long clear at 12⅞c.; and a small lot of Stretford at 13c. ⅌ lb. Lard is heavy and drooping to-day: sales have been reported since our last of 930 tcs. and bbls. in lots, at 12½c.@13⅜c. ⅌ lb. Beef continues inactive at $18@$24 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $24@$28 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 180 bbls. Tierce Beef is neglected. Beef Hams are dull at $39@$40 ⅌ bbl. Butter continues in moderate demand at 20c.@35c. for poor to choice State, and 15c.@26c. for inferior to prime Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese is inactive at 6c.@13½c. ⅌ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Orange and Sussex Fresh Pails, ⅌ lb	25 @35
Pennsylvania and State Counties, Fresh Pails, ⅌ lb	25 @30
New-York State Firkins, Prime Yellow, ⅌ lb	28 @30
New-York State Firkins, Light Colored, ⅌ lb	24 @26
New-York State Half Firkin Tubs, good to prime, ⅌ lb	23 @28
New-York State Welsh Tubs, good to prime, ⅌ lb	24 @28
North Pennsylvania Firkins, good to prime, ⅌ lb	24 @26
Western Reserve Firkins, good to prime, ⅌ lb	20 @24
Chicago and Northwestern Firkins, good to prime, ⅌ lb	16 @20
Middle Ohio Firkins, good to prime, ⅌ lb	15 @18
Grease Butter, original packages, ⅌ lb	7½@ 8½

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, Extra, ⅌ lb	12½@13½
Factory Dairies, Fair, ⅌ lb	11 @12
Farm Dairies, Extra, ⅌ lb	11 @12
Farm Dairies, Fair, ⅌ lb	10 @11
Skimmed Cheese, ⅌ lb	6 @ 8

RICE—Has been sparingly dealt in at $11 50@$12 for Carolina, and $9@$9 25 for Rangoon, ⅌ 100 lbs. The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* of Aug. 11 says: "The rice crop along the line of the Cape Fear, or rather that portion which escaped total destruction by the flood, we are told is rapidly recovering from the effects of the recent rains. Those plantations on the river above this point seem the least effected, though the damage exceeded one-half. There are some plantations below, where the crop presents something of a cheering aspect, but those are few. In fact, many planters have suffered beyond recovery this season, and the damage sustained from the flood, by the rice plantations taken collectively, is greater than that done to any other crop. There are many planters who are now simply striving to secure themselves against loss from any outlay they have previously made."

SATL—Has been dull at old rates.

SEEDS—Have been neglected and unsettled in price.

SKINS—Have been quiet at previous quotations.

SPICES—Have been lightly dealt in, yet quoted steady.

SUGARS—Have been quoted pretty firm, on, however, a moderate trade; sales since our last 530 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11½c.@13½c., and 285 boxes Havana, part at 11c.@12⅞c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue inactive at from 14c.@16½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 149,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@12c.; 91,000 lbs. Stearine at 12½c.@13½c., and 78,500 lbs. Grease at 7c.@9½c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have been in limited demand at, however, uniform prices.

TOBACCO—Is less active, but firm; sales 174 hhds. Kentucky at 4½c.@16c. 145 cases Ohio at 7½c.@14c. ⅌ lb. We quote Kentucky thus: Common Lugs, 4c.@4½c.; good do., 4¾c.@6½c.; common Leaf, 5¾c.@8½c.; medium do., 7c.@11½c.; good do., 9½c.@15c.; fine do., 12½c.@18c.; selections, 14c.@20c. And manufactured tobacco, thus: Black Work—Common, 25c.@30c., tax paid; Good, 40c.@55c., tax paid; Fine, 60c.@70c., tax paid. Bright Work—Common, 25c.@40c., tax paid; Good, 45c.@75c., tax paid; Fine, 80c.@$1 25, tax paid. Black Work—Common, 10c.@15c., in bond; Good, 16c.@20c., in bond; Fine, 22c.@28c., in bond. Bright Work—Medium, 15c.@40c., in bond; Good and Fine, 50c.@85c., in bond.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 225 bbls. Western, in bond, at 35c.@36c. ⅌ gallon.

WOOL—Has been very moderately inquired for since our last at yielding prices, under accumulating supplies.

Prices Current in New-York for Domestic Wool.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan and Vermont.	
Extra and above	50@55
¾ and ⅞ blood do	44@48
Common and ¼ do	40@43
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	60@63
Extra to XX do	54@58
¾ and ⅞ blood do	47@52
Common and ¼	42@45
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Extra and above	47@50
¾ and ⅞ blood fleece	42@45
Common and ¼ fleece	38@40
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	44@47
Unwashed fleeces	30@34
Unwashed fleece, burry	16@20
Texas.	
Washed fleece	35@37
Unwashed fleece med. to fine	22@33
Common fleece	20@24
Common fleece, burry	14@20
California and Oregon.	
Washed fleece, medium	42@45
Unwashed fleece, medium and fine	22@32
Unwashed fleece, coarse	18@21
Unwashed burry, coarse	12@19
Pulled fine	35@40
Pulled medium	30@38
Pulled common	26@28
Pulled Wool.	
New-York City, extra	44@50
New-York City, super	40@43
New-York City, No. 1	30@33
New-York City, No. 2	13@16
Lambs	36@40
Western limed pulled	30@33
Southern limed pulled	28@30
Tub Washed	46@50

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 50 hhds. Tallow at 12s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For London—200 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d. ⅌ bbl., 250 bbls. Resin, at 2s. ⅌ 280 lbs.; 2,000 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 35s.; 50 tons measurement goods 15s. ⅌ ton. For Glasgow—2,000 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 35s., 110 tierces Lard at 25s. ⅌ ton. For Cork and orders, a bark, with 1,500 bbls. Petroleum, at 4s. 6d. if to a British port, and 5s. if to a Continental port, ⅌ bbl.; also two brigs, Corn, at 4d. 9d. @ 5s., respectively, ⅌ quarter. For Antwerp—1,200 bags Coffee, by steamer, at 25s. ⅌ ton.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, UNDER THE GAS LIGHT. Characters by Messrs. A. H. Davenport, J. K. Mortimer, J. B. Studley, Welsh Edwards, James Dunn, C. T. Parsloe, H. Ryner, Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Blanche Grey, Mrs. Skerrett, Mrs. Wright, and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LITTLE NELL and THE MARCHIONESS. Characters by Miss Lotta and company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, CASTE. Characters by Mr. W. J. Florence, Mrs. W. J. Florence, Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. O. Marlowe, Mr. E. Lamb.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR-ROOM and WHITE HORSE OF THE PEPPERS. Characters by Mr. W. H. Whalley, Mrs. W. G. Jones, Mr. E. W. Marston, Mr. G. O. Davenport, Mr. J. Nunan, Mr. P. Connolly.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, LITTLE BOY BLUE; OR, HUSH-A-BYE-BABY, and PATTY AND HER PITCHER. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, NOBODY'S DAUGHTER. Curiosities from all parts of the world.

BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE.
No. 600 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GEORGIA MINSTRELS.

LEEDS ART GALLERY.
Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.
THIS MORNING, commencing at 9 o'clock, OIL-PAINTINGS.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.

HIGH BRIDGE.
THIS AFTERNOON, Leslie, the Hero of Niagara Falls, on the tight rope.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Advices received from Shanghai *via* London give accounts of a conflict between two steamers of the American squadron in Chinese waters and the pirates of the Island of Formosa. As the United States authorities had received no satisfaction for the murder of the crew of the American bark *Rover*, the men-of-war *Hartford* and *Wyoming* shelled the island until an attacking party landed and engaged in a sharp fight with the natives. The combat lasted over five hours, during which the heat was so intense that fifteen officers and men are reported to have been sunstruck. At nightfall the fighting party was withdrawn, and the ships continued to shell the island until the natives had all dispersed and disappeared. The *Hartford* and *Wyoming* then returned to Shanghai.

It is stated that the Chinese merchants in Shanghae refuse to receive as currency Mexican dollars coined during the reign of the late Emperor MAXIMILIAN.

Advices from Japan announce the satisfactory settlement of the case of the ship *Anna Kimball*, which was recently seized for infraction of the commercial treaty between China and the United States.

Gen. GARIBALDI is at Sienna, actively engaged in preparing for the movement upon Rome.

It is reported that OMAR PASHA has resigned his command of the Turkish forces in the Isle of Candia.

The Fenian Capt. MORIARTY has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

The differences between Prussia and Denmark in regard to North Schleswig and the execution of the stipulations of the treaty of Prague are likely to be adjusted amicably and without delay.

GENERAL.

In the Constitutional Convention yesterday the proceedings opened with the presentation of sundry remonstrances against sectarian donations. A motion that the Committee on Industrial Interests be directed to inquire and report whether any legislation is necessary to promote the irrigation of agricultural lands was referred. Mr. BELL, of Jefferson, in the chair of the Committee of the Whole, then took up the report of the Committee on Town and County Officers other than judicial, their election, tenure of office, compensation, &c., and the Convention proceeded to discuss it, clause by clause. Up to the hour of recess, no action had been taken upon the document. In the evening session, the consideration of the report of the Standing Committee on Town and County Officers, their power, tenure, &c., was resumed. A motion providing for an election of a County Supervisor, who shall be President of the proposed Board, and possess the veto power, was carried. The discussion on the report continued for some time, progress being finally reported previous to adjournment until this morning at 10 o'clock.

The National Academy of Science commenced its public session in Hartford yesterday. About fifteen members were present, including Profs. AGASSIZ, ROOD, GIBBS, WHITNEY, CASWELL and Prof. HENRY, who presided. Prof. AGASSIZ opened with a protest against the modern nomenclature of zoölogy. Prof. ROOD discoursed on the duration of the electrical discharge. Prof. AGASSIZ read a paper on the termination of the vertebral column in fishes, and Prof. GIBBS gave the results of some late experiments in the laboratory of the Lawrence Scientific School. The session then closed to be resumed this morning.

The Saratoga races continued yesterday. The first of three events—the hurdle race—was won by Mr. MCDANIELS' *Blackbird*. *Zigzag* was beaten by three lengths. The second race was a dash of four miles for all ages, and was won by Mr. WATSON'S *Onward*, who beat *Fleetwing* by six lengths. The third race was won by Messrs. DOUGLAS & JOHNSON'S horse, *Duke of Orleans*. *Enchantress* was second, and Mr. MCDANIELS' *Lexington* colt third.

Gen. POPE has issued an order to the civil officers in the Third Military District, directing the withdrawal of all advertisements and patronage from newspapers that have opposed or do oppose the progress of reconstruction as recommended by Congress.

The camp meeting at Northport, Suffolk County, L. I., commenced yesterday. It is under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Churches of the north and south Long Island districts.

LOCAL.

Judge BARNARD yesterday denied the motion of JOHN LESTER WALLACK for an injunction against BARNEY WILLIAMS and W. J. FLORENCE, to restrain them from playing the comedy of "Caste" at the Broadway Theatre. He decides that according to the affidavits of the defendants they came legally into possession of their version of the comedy. Besides, the Judge doubts the propriety of granting injunctions where the party applying for them has his remedy by action at common law for damages, and where the solvency of the defendant is admitted.

Yesterday, a number of gentlemen, including three Commissioners appointed by Secretary WELLS, took a trip up the North River, on the revenue-cutter *McCullough*, for the purpose of inspecting the working of GISBORNE'S marine annunciator. The party returned to the City highly impressed with the merits of the new invention.

Registrar HARRIS' weekly letter was received yesterday by the Board of Health. It notes an alarming increase in the death rates of New-York and Brooklyn for the past week, and reiterates the importance of proper sewerage and drainage, and the removal of filthy accumulations in order to the maintenance of good health.

Yesterday afternoon, EDWARD JONES, superintendent of the shooting-gallery in Barnum's Museum, was instantly shot dead by a young man whose name is unknown, and who fired a rifle at the target while JONES was in front of it. It is supposed that he did not see JONES. He escaped from the Museum during the confusion that ensued.

J. DELMONICO LITTLE, a druggist, doing business at No. 259 Ninth-avenue, and JOHN STRINGER, a druggist, doing business at the corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street, have been held for trial for violating the law in relation to the sale of poisons.

There were 708 deaths in this City last week, including those in the public institutions. Of these, six were from Asiatic cholera. In Brooklyn, 269 deaths occurred.

The regatta of the Columbia Boat Club will take place at 4 P. M. to-day, off the Elysian Fields.

General business was rather brisker yesterday. Flour was lower. Corn and Oats were firmer. Cotton was buoyant. The changes in other articles were not important. Moderate freight engagements were reported.

An Expected "Revulsion of Feeling"—A Southern Blunder.

Mr. HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, in his recent conversation with our special correspondent, gave utterance to a sentiment which widely prevails in some parts of the South. "Our only hope," he said, "is in a reaction at the North." With this as their reliance, a party in Georgia are prepared to vote against the projected Convention, with the purpose of defeating the Congressional scheme of reconstruction. A yet more considerable party in several of the States are acting on the advice of Mr. HILL, and abstaining from registration. They will not recognize the law by voluntary compliance with any of its provisions. They, too, place their trust in "a reaction at the North." Both Mr. HERSCHEL JOHNSON and Mr. HILL proceed on the hypothesis that the great object to be just now attained is the frustration of the plan of Congress. Beyond that, their philosophy and prophecies are at fault. All else centres in a vague hope of help from the North. Why that help should be rendered, except with the view of enabling the South to dictate the terms of reconstruction, neither the Georgia JOHNSON nor Mr. HILL has attempted to explain.

Similar opinions are zealously cultivated in South Carolina under the leadership of the Charleston *Mercury*. For some time after its reappearance, the *Mercury* displayed a wholesome moderation. It seemed inclined to accept the situation with all its realities, and to favor getting back into the Union in any way which the North might indicate. Gradually, however, the ante-war spirit has developed itself, and now the *Mercury* declaims as furiously against the authority and measures of Congress as though both were subject to the will of the Southern people. The *Mercury*, too, is preparing its readers for "a revulsion of feeling" at the North; arguing that sooner or later it must come, and that the present duty of the South is to stave off reconstruction until the "revulsion" actually occur. The argument in support of this conclusion is, that the continued supremacy of the Republican Party is contingent on the acquisition of the votes of the Southern States. Prevent this—the *Mercury* contends—and the Republican Party will be defeated; then all will be right. Here is the statement of the case, as it is seen by this opponent of the law:

> "Kentucky, as was expected, will send a Democratic delegation to Congress, and an increase of *six thousand* Conservative votes in each of the States of New-York and Pennsylvania, at the coming elections, would throw their delegation and their *fifty-nine* electoral votes against the Radical Party. This is the reason why the Radicals exult over the victory that BROWNLOW and his militia gained for them in Tennessee. They have acknowledged that they expect to lose the Middle States, and they say frankly that their continued power can only be secured by the solid votes of the Eastern States, with those of one or more of the Northwestern States, added to the solid Radical vote of the ten Southern States. They admit that they will be defeated *unless the Southern States be admitted to Congress* with Radical delegations which will support, through thick and thin, the measures of the Radical Party. If the Southern States are not reädmitted, or *if they are not reädmitted with Radical representatives, the sun of the Radical revolutionists has set forever*. In every Southern State but two the whites can insure that the call for a Convention, or the ratification of the amended Constitution, shall be defeated, and *if they do this the South is saved*."

The assumption with which the *Mercury* starts—that the Republican Party is losing ground in the States it now controls—is gratuitous. An accession of strength from the South would, of course, add to the permanence of its sway. But on its present basis, with the strength it possesses, and the assurance of renewed success which it enjoys, the continuance of its rule over a period sufficiently long to complete the work of reconstruction, does not admit of reasonable doubt. Truly stated, then, the case amounts to this: The defeat of reconstruction now by the South will not deprive the party in power of the opportunity of carrying out reconstruction on the basis laid down by Congress. Delay may lead to new and more harsh conditions. For these, however, the Congressional majority have time. On some ground, therefore, and on conditions certainly not less stringent than those of the present law, the South will be reconstructed under Republican direction, whether the conventions be voted down or not. Delay may occur, entailing injury upon the country, especially on the South. But the final result will be as far as possible removed from that which the Charleston journal predicts for the encouragement of its malcontent friends.

Another fallacy which all these opponents of the law cherish is, that they may without further inconvenience, frustrate the operations now in progress. Mr. HERSCHEL JOHNSON and the Charleston *Mercury* alike err in this respect. Both suppose that by defeating the law as it stands, trouble will be brought to an end; the North will rush to the rescue, and the South will be "saved"—by which probably is meant "saved" from the measures of justice and safety which Congress seeks to establish. The idea does not occur to either, that perhaps the North will speak in another tone, and will demand the stern punishment of men whose rebellious aspirations have thriven under a policy of comparative moderation. On the contrary, the *Mercury* affirms that the growth of friendly feeling at the North is evidence of the repudiation of the principles on which Congress has legislated. "The leading radical members of Congress," it declares, "have given up *for the present*" cherished notions of vengeance—confiscation among the number.

> "The public Press of the North is far more moderate in its tone than it has ever been before. It deprecates harsh or severe measures, it advocates a restoration of the Union; and it shows plainly enough, that, although it is not yet ready to break with the Radical Party, it does feel that the continuance of Radical dominion is the continuance of discord and disunion, the encouragement of revolution, and the continued decline of political power and commercial prosperity."

These allegations furnish pretexts for the assertion that "a revulsion of feeling" in favor of the demands of the unreconstructed South has already begun. But there could be no more palpable mistake. "The leading Radical members" have been overborne by more moderate Republicans, because the feeling predominant in the party is adverse to greater severity than is essential to the completion of thorough reconstruction. Let it be generally understood, however, that other and severer penalties are necessary to perfect the work, and extinguish rebel resistance, and these penalties will be promptly enacted and sternly enforced. If confiscation of the estates of rebel landowners be found necessary, confiscation will be carried. It has been resisted thus far simply because it has not appeared indispensable. The same spirit which led Congress to supplement the very mild constitutional amendment with the existing laws, will compel the adoption of more Radical schemes, so soon as the failure of the present law shall become apparent.

The more friendly tone of the Northern Press admits of a similar interpretation. That which the Charleston *Mercury* hails as a proof of change, the result of fear, is the effect of a belief that, despite all opposition, the loyal elements in the South, black and white combined, will prove strong enough to insure compliance with the law. This belief is predicated on observations and reports akin to those of Senator WILSON, touching the rapid growth at the South of a disposition to abide by the law in good faith. We hazard nothing in saying that if this belief thus fostered be not verified—if the anticipations of reconstruction which have grown up within the last few months be not fulfilled—"the public Press of the North" will, under the twin impulses of duty and self-interest, quickly dispel the delusions cherished by those who imagine that they may defy Congress and its laws with impunity.

We do not accept Mr. HERSCHEL JOHNSON as more than the exponent of a certain class of Georgia politicians—not of the Southern people; nor do we regard the Charleston *Mercury* as a representative organ of Southern newspaperdom. Both are noticeable only as indexes of particular difficulties to be encountered at the South, as well before as after reconstruction. They are reasons for making the work thorough, rather than for despairing of its success.

Towns and Counties in the Convention.

To permit counties to do nothing which towns can do, and the State nothing which counties can do, is the ideal of decentralization, toward which the report from the Committee on Towns and Counties, just presented to the Convention, proposes a decided, and, as it seems to us, a judicious movement. Further in that direction we can hardly go, so long as the town remains our political unit, and until a completer distribution of population is made into tithings and hundreds, after the model of ALFRED the Great, and upon a fundamental idea which may be traced among the Germanic races as far back as their annals reach. A similar delegation of local legislation to local authorities has long been urged by thoughtful reformers in England, though the habit of being governed from above makes such suggestions less acceptable to the English mind than they are to us, who are accustomed to look to the many as the natural source of power.

The report recommends a wide extension of the range of subjects to be controlled by county officers. Besides the management of real and personal property for county purposes, the support of the poor, the raising of funds by town and county taxation, the disbursement of school moneys and the care of roads and fences, which now form the chief part of their duties, it proposes to confer "exclusive legislative and administrative power" over the raising of money by loan for local purposes, the regulation of public landings, ferries, turnpikes and horse railroads, the draining of swamps and improvement of streams, the erection of new towns and wards, the confirmation of proceedings of towns and villages, "with such other matters of a local and internal character as the Legislature may prescribe." It proposes, also, the erection of the Boards of Supervisors into a species of minor legislatures, composed, as now, of elected Supervisors from all organized towns, meeting annually, and presided over by an elected County Supervisor, who is to have only a casting vote, and be armed with a veto which will be imperative upon the passing again by a majority of all the members elected, of the acts he may disapprove. The mention of wards and cities in the plan shows that it is meant to apply to the municipalities within counties, though it can hardly be intended to continue for New-York the infliction of her present anomalous superfluity of city and county governments, or to abolish indirectly the system of commissions which now regulates many of her interests.

Some idea may be formed of the amount of legislative machinery which will thus receive a new impulse outside of Albany, when it is remembered that the number of counties in the State, and consequently of these minor legislatures, is sixty, and the number of towns varies from fourteen in Clinton—one of the least populous counties—to twenty-seven each in Oneida and Erie, which are among the largest. It will be seen, too, at a glance, what a burden of details is thus transferred from the State Legislature to the local authorities. We shall no longer complain of session laws like the volume of those for 1865-6, devoting 500 out of their 2,000 pages to statutes of mere local consequence. The sittings of the Legislature, more profitably employing its time on subjects of interest to the State at large, may henceforth be confined within a hundred days; for one-third of the working year should surely be long enough to add to or amend the statutes in conformity with the changing political needs of the whole State. The system of bartering votes between different sections of the State, which led to general negligence and corruption in legislation, will cease to offend, when the several localities are obliged to put their own shoulders to the rolling of the logs which used to be sent to Albany to be got in motion. In this respect the change will be as beneficial as was the creation of those general laws on banking and other corporations which materially cut up special legislation and the corruptions inseparable from it. It may not be too wild a hope that the character of the Assembly will be raised by the demand for men of larger political experience, willing to devote their talents to the discussion of a few important questions, and by the dismissal from its arena of those petty interests which politicians of small abilities are now sent from small places to manœuvre through by small contrivances.

There can be no question as to the excellent effect on town and county residents of committing the care of their own affairs so fully to their own hands. The owner of an estate on which he lives is likely to make much more out of it himself than he would make through the services of an agent, combining with the agents of sixty other properties to gain what he can for himself and his principal by barter and intrigue from the collective vote of the whole body. These localities will be better satisfied with the fidelity and understanding with which their business is dispatched, when transferred from the management of a few delegates in an indifferent assembly to that of a larger number from their own neighborhood. These local legislators, too, will act under a stronger sense of responsibility to their constituents, when they can no longer excuse their shortcomings by pleading a pressure of graver business, or by sharing their accountability with a numerous assembly. Another advantage will be that of familiarizing a larger number of voters with a wider range of public business, thus introducing a higher class of studies into their elementary political schools. May not experience lead us at last to a classification of legislation which shall remit all questions upon property to the owners of property, leaving it with the dignified body that represents the State to concern itself only with her finances, her political relations to the Union, the development of her resources, and the elevation of her citizens in education and morality by few and general measures, founded on simple principles of right, and, once settled, needing rare changes?

The provisions for the election of county officers give the Governor the power of removal for certain causes, among which appears the novel disqualification of "turpitude." This defect of character, intelligible enough in common life, wants precise definition when introduced into a statute. Men will differ as to what constitutes it. For instance, some members of Parliament apply the term to the receipt of counsel fees for legislative services to constituents, which others defend as fair and proper. Party excitement may very easily brand a man with turpitude who changes his convictions and his vote. Lord BACON was certainly infected with turpitude—so was AARON BURR; yet both were valuable public servants. We see no need of risking the uncertainties of judicial construction by using a word which "misdemeanor" would perfectly replace with its legal distinctness.

We miss from the report any definite suggestion for making these bodies more nearly representative by fixing an electoral basis of population. The "organized towns," which compose the electoral districts, vary much in the number of their inhabitants, and the larger ones might justly complain of an unfair share in the management of their common interests. Such an adjustment may be intended by the last clause of the proposed article, empowering, but not directing, the Legislature to provide for an equalization of representation in the Boards by an election of representative Supervisors with no other power than as such members. But here we are met fairly by the question whether population is, after all, a just basis for the election of persons who are to deal almost entirely with legislation upon property? If minority representation is really to be tried, is there not here an opportunity for the experiment on a small scale, where little harm could result from its failure, and where its operation in so many localities could be very completely studied?

Accidents to Travelers.

The number of railway and steamboat accidents which occur in the United States is not so large as is generally supposed. On an average the number of railway accidents alone from May 1, 1867, to Aug. 1, 1867, was about six each month; and the number of river accidents during the same period, was about ten per month. That is, within the last three months, there have been about twenty railway accidents, and fifty railway and river accidents in the United States. This estimate does not include accidents from street railways.

The total loss of life from both railway and river accidents within the past three months probably does not exceed seventy-five; and of these deaths, about twenty took place on railroads and the remaining fifty-five on steamboats and other river transports. At this rate, the whole number of persons killed in this country during the year by accidents while traveling, would be about 300; that is 80 on railroads and 220 on rivers. This estimate does not make any allowance for great disasters. It does not include the very large number of travelers injured more or less severely. But no very serious calamity of the kind has occurred within the time mentioned. The greatest loss of life at one time on a railroad was only three or four. This was at Bellefontaine, Ohio. The greatest loss of life on our rivers was by the capsizing of small boats at Newark, N. J. and at Philadelphia, Penn., by which about five persons in each case were drowned.

These figures would not compare favorably to us with similar returns from Great Britain or France, or other countries of Europe. But at present it cannot be expected that our railroads should be as well built and as carefully managed as those in older countries, and the impatient American will not consent to sacrifice the speed attained on the Hudson, the Ohio and the Mississippi for the safety which is enjoyed on the Clyde, the Thames and the Rhine. Altogether, the differences between the people and the modes of conveyance and the distances to be traversed here and in Europe are so numerous and so wide that no fair comparison can be made upon this subject between the two continents. The best test of the safety of traveling in this country is obtained by comparing one year with another. Taking the past as our standard, we find that on the average our railroads and steamboats are at least as safe as, if not safer, than last year. During May, June and July, 1866, about fifty persons were killed while traveling—twelve on railroads and thirty-eight on rivers. This is less, nominally, than the present year; but the difference may be fully accounted for by making allowances for the greater number of miles gone over by trains and vessels, and by the larger number of travelers this year. There can be no doubt that traveling within the United States is safer and pleasanter this year than last, and this encouragement to home travel is likely to continue and to increase, for our railroad and steamboat managers generally show a growing disposition to coöperate more cordially than hitherto in the work of caring for the lives and the comfort of travelers.

MINOR TOPICS.

The *Herald*, in its new vein of admiration for President JOHNSON, is giving him some very sweeping advice these days. It urges him, now that he has suspended Secretary STANTON, to dismiss all the other members of the Cabinet, all the District Commanders in the Southern States, and all other functionaries who fail to come up to the mark in upholding his policy of reconstruction. The *Herald* thinks that if the President would do these things he would cause a sensation. We do not doubt that he would.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM has evidently no intention of being considered a dead politician. He may be defeated ever so badly in his pursuit of office—may be excluded from Conventions where he expects to be a prominent figure-head, and may find his principles repudiated by the party to which he clings; but he means to keep on as ardently as ever in the pursuit of place, and will continue to struggle for that position in the Democratic Party to which he evidently thinks his genius and history entitle him. A few days ago he delivered his first speech of the campaign in Ohio, and our readers will discover its character by referring to other columns of to-day's TIMES. The negro question and the financial question are his principal themes, and though we do not indorse all his positions on either, we are pleased to discover that on some points he is making progress. The process of reconstruction is painfully slow in his case; but we have noticed that when once an individual of his style begins to be reconstructed, the chances are that he will progress very rapidly.

The Butlerite papers which have been lately threatening to fall foul of GRANT, in case he assumed the duties of Secretary of War, as STANTON'S successor, will now doubtless make good their threats. In fact several exchanges which we received last night from adjacent cities, showed that the war is already opened upon GRANT, and he is warned that he will now and henceforth receive his full share of the odium which has hitherto been the almost exclusive property of President JOHNSON. As GRANT was fully warned of his perils before he assumed the duties of his new post, it seems that he does not fear them, or else expects to overcome them by the style in which he administers the affairs of his department. It will be remembered that it was Gen. GRANT who captured Fort Donelson and also Vicksburgh, as well as LEE'S army.

It is evident from the way the Austrian Government have gone about the work of obtaining the remains of MAXIMILIAN, that they are desirous of effecting the object without getting into any difficulty with JUAREZ. In case of difficulty the Mexicans would, of course, have the advantage in the fact that they are in actual possession of the Imperial corpse, and could very easily make it impossible for Austria ever to succeed in obtaining it. We understand that the object of Admiral TEGETHOFF (who was deputed to carry out this mission by FRANCIS JOSEPH,) in visiting Washington prior to proceeding to Vera Cruz, was to secure once more the friendly assistance of Secretary SEWARD; and we understand that Mr. SEWARD furnished him letters to JUAREZ of a very humane, earnest and impressive character. We have no doubt that, if the remains are yet in Mexican hands, they will be at once delivered over to the Admiral for conveyance to Austria on the *Novara*, which is now on the way to Vera Cruz. The late unhappy Emperor will, doubtless, have an imposing funeral in Vienna.

The fact that Secretary SEWARD "rode out" with Secretary STANTON after the suspension of the latter on Monday, is thought by some of the correspondents to furnish proof positive that STANTON and SEWARD are getting up a conspiracy against President JOHNSON, and that now SEWARD, in turn, will be suspended by the Executive. These individuals seem to think that when Cabinet Ministers differ upon certain points of public policy, they must necessarily become bitter personal enemies, and that they must behave toward each other like school boys who "wont speak," or like little girls who refuse to hold intercourse with each other because one of them says that her sampler is prettier than the other girl's sampler.

The theologians, as well as the saints of our era, are surely the condemned murderers, and if the reporters will but be active, the parishes may save the expense of clergymen. The Philadelphia *Ledger* treats us to a dialogue between WINNEMORE, who is to be hanged for murdering Mrs. DORCAS MAGILTON, and "one of a few visitors." The doctrinal investigation was conducted in the Socratic form, with question and answer, and is so reported in full. Take this, for example:

> Q. Do you believe that our spirits in the future world will be purged from their guilt by punishment, and that our punishment will not be eternal? A. I believe it will not be eternal. It will be in our power to purify ourselves. As long as a human being in the future state has a disposition to sin, so long will he be punished.
>
> Q. You mean, then, that if he will renounce his sin and free himself from it, he will be free from further punishment? A. That is my idea.

This is a specimen of a long colloquy, which makes one lament that persons capable of giving out so much theological light should be cut off from giving it by the intervention of the gallows. SOCRATES, discoursing prior to the fatal draft of hemlock, is typical of WINNEMORE awaiting the rope.

The outward-bound Pacific mail steamers are going to have a coaling-station, it is said, on Brooks' Island, "midway between San Francisco and Japan." Is this the convenient island which was lately discovered in that same locality, right on the steamers' track, and which, to the chagrin of the discoverers, suddenly disappeared again, like that Island of Gladys, sung by JEAN INGELOW? "The mountain isle was gone; the careless sea had quite forgotten it, and all was even as it had been before." Such a rythmic epitaph might, at all events, be written on the island in "long. 150° and 50′ W. and lat. 40° 40′ N." The schooner *Leah* has just returned to San Francisco, telling us that on that spot she found only a "tract of discolored water," two hundred and fifty miles long and eighty-six miles wide. Now, this is notably the same "tract of discolored water" found previously by the *Caroline Mills* in the same place, and covering the same area. But, though little birds like "sandpipers," and big birds like "boobies," and Portuguese men-of-war were seen in vast numbers, no bottom was found with 150 fathoms of line. "Shallow soundings" are hoped for in the vicinity, but shallow soundings would not do for a coaling-station. Hence, if Brooks' Island means this terraqueous stretch of discolored water, it can only be used in a metaphorical pleasantry for something fictitious, like "Brooks of Sheffield," in one of DICKENS' novels. But we hope that the birds betoken a real *bona fide* island in existence near by, which future explorations may make known.

The English have made merry, with reason, over some of the jaw-breaking Indian names in our naval register, though, after all, when the British tar pronounces *Bellerophon* "Bully Ruff'n," the advantage of classical substitutes is not apparent. But the real point of humor in the British naval names is the ludicrous inappropriateness to which, in the march of the age, they have grown. Taking the single wooden squadron lately reviewed at Spithead, we find an *Irresistible* unable to resist a single shot from any decent iron-clad; a *Dauntless* of the same degree of impregnability; a wooden *Scylla* which it must be awful for some sharp iron prow to run upon; a *Terrible*—a terrible affair propelled by paddle-wheels, and of course paralyzed in motive power by a single shot, even from a wooden screw ship; a glaring *Gladiator*, also a paddle-wheel; and so forth. Imagine a well-armed iron-clad running between a wooden *Scylla* and a wooden *Charybdis*, and happening to strike either. Imagine the *Gladiator*, a boat propelled by paddles, and carrying six guns a little larger than the sort they fire salutes with in the Park, and some fiery little officer on her wheel-house calling through his immense trumpet for a monitor to strike her flag. It would be better to withdraw all these fierce and awe-inspiring names from wooden ships, in our iron age, and substitute such as now are applied very prettily and tastefully to the British unarmored gunboats—the *Stork*, *Pigeon*, *Redwing*, *Pheasant*; the *Fancy*, the *Fervent*; the *Clinker* and the *Magnet*; the *Bullfrog*, or even the *Hyena*, as one gunboat is called, it showing two teeth, as it were, in its pair of handy guns.

The recent correspondence between VICTOR HUGO and the young poets of France, represented by fourteen of their number—SULLY PRUDHOMME heading the list—is one of the most graceful and eloquent passages in modern literature. "Dear and illustrious master," reads the note of these poet-pupils, "the new triumph"—*i. e.*, the reappearance of *Hernani*—"of the greatest of French poets is a joy immeasurable for all young poesy." But there was "a sadness in that festival," the absence of "the master," that exile from Paris, which prevents "the young" from "touching the hand which wrote the *Légende des Siècles*." To their expressions of "boundless admiration" the old poet replied with a delicacy of compliment, a brilliancy of eloquence, a tenderness of feeling which showed how well they had called him "master," and how simply and boldly true were their epithets. "Dear poets, the literary revolution of 1830, corollary and consequence of the revolution of 1789, is a fact which belongs to our age. I am the humble soldier of this progress. I fight for revolution under all its forms—under the literary form as under the social form. I have liberty for principle, progress for law, the ideal for type." Our epoch is "a profound epoch, against which no reaction is possible. Grand art forms a part in this grand age. It is its soul. * * We, the old—we have had the combat; you, the young—you will have the triumph." Then, in a characteristic generalization, VICTOR HUGO declares that "the spirit of the nineteenth century combines the democratic search for the True, with the eternal law of the Beautiful," and it directs "everything toward this sovereign end, liberty in intelligences, the ideal in art. Literature ought to be at once democratic and ideal: democratic for civilization, ideal for the soul." Then the poet speaks thus of himself: "At that point of life which I have reached, one sees the end at hand—that is to say, the unending. When it is so near, the departure from earth leaves room in the mind for little but stern preoccupations. Yet, before this melancholy journey, for which I make preparation in my solitude, it is precious to me to receive your eloquent letter, which makes me dream of entering among you, and gives me that illusion—the sunset mingling with the dawn. You bid a welcome to me who was preparing myself for the grand farewell." In a fine closing sentence he tells the young poets, "I am proud to see my name surrounded by yours. Your names are a garland of stars."

The London *Saturday Review* has been warning this country of the danger to freedom from the extension of military power. It cautions us that familiarity with the exercise of despotic power produces indifference to all restrictions of law and of tradition; and it adds that "the Americans are mistaken if they believe that revolutionary absolutism in the government of the conquered States will be found compatible with the maintenance of orderly freedom in the North." We quite agree with our English contemporary in these opinions. We believe that the only safety to the country lies in the fact that the military governments in the South are necessarily limited in their duration. Were they to last ten years, we would not give a fip for liberty in any part of America.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

Honors to the Liberal Commander of Vera Cruz—O'Horan to be Put to Death—Mme. Juarez Welcomed to the Capital—The Mexican Ministry.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

The *Times* has extracts from late Vera Cruz papers. They contain but little of political interest.

An interchange of salutes passed between Admiral PALMER and officers of the flagship *Susquehanna*, and Gen. ZERREGA, the Liberal commander at Vera Cruz.

O'HORAN, who was reported captured July 26 in the neighborhood of the City of Mexico, was ordered to be taken to Tlalpan and put to death on the very theatre of his crimes.

It is understood that MIRAMON'S body had been taken to the city of Mexico and deposited in the Pantheon of San Fernando.

Mexican journals are appealing to the Government in behalf of certain Mexicans who were exiled to Martinique during the national troubles, and are now in a destitute condition.

The Council of War setting at Queretaro are sentencing to death in the proportion of three in five.

ESCOBEDO reached Vera Cruz July 25. He is said to have gone on official business, and was welcomed as one of the saviors of the country.

The journey of Senora JUAREZ and family to the Capital is said to have been a succession of enthusiastic welcomes.

A list of seventy-two persons, who were captured at the City of Mexico and released by orders of the Government, is published in the Mexican papers.

As now rearranged the Mexican Ministry stands thus: Minister of Foreign Relations, SEBASTIAN LERDO DE TEJADO; Treasury, JOSE MARIA YGLESIAS; War, Gen. IGNIAN MEJIA; Justice, JOSE MARTINEZ DE CASTRO.

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

Movement in Favor of an Amendment to the Franchise Law—The Nashville Radical Nomination for Mayor—Murder in De Kalb County.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

Prominent Republicans are here with the view of asking Gov. BROWNLOW to convene the old Legislature to amend the Franchise Law so as to confer suffrage on all white males, with certain exceptions.

Considerable feeling prevails here relative to the election of Directors for the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, which is to take place to-morrow, and the opponents of President BURNS assert that he will be defeated, but this is doubtful.

Col. ADEN, the Commissioner of Registration, has the inside track for the radical nomination for Mayor. The convention to make the selection assembles on Saturday. Colored men will be run for the City Council.

Gen. CARLIN leaves to-morrow for Illinois on a trip to recruit his health.

Gov. BROWNLOW pardoned four convicts to-day.

Sergt. ASKEW, of the State Guard, was waylaid and murdered in De Kalb County on Thursday last.

Mr. WEBSTER, of Covington, Ky., the tamer of horses, came near losing his life on Saturday at Murfreesboro, by a kick from a horse.

Murder in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

A man named PATRICK MALONEY, from Cohoes, a hand on the canal-boat *Fairchild*, was murdered this evening. His throat was cut by a knife from the back of the ear six inches across, and he was also stabbed in the left breast. The murderer is supposed to be JAMES JUDD, also from Cohoes, and a hand on the same boat. MALONEY walked several squares after being cut, and died in the Station-house an hour after. The police are on the track of the murderer.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

GEN. GRANT IN HIS NEW OFFICE.

Gen. GRANT'S first day's administration of the War Office has not been characterized with any startling developments, or even the occurrence of anything beyond the ordinary business of the Department. He attended the regular Cabinet meeting, held at noon to-day, and subsequently established his permanent office during his *ad interim* Secretaryship in the rooms formerly occupied by Mr. STANTON. The routine of the Headquarters of the Armies will be transacted, as usual, by Major LEET, A. A. G., and Gen. TOWNSEND will retain supervision over that class of business in the War Department; but all questions of importance arising in either office will be referred to the General in person for his action. In this connection it will be interesting to know that Gen. GRANT looks upon this assignment to the War Department by the President in the light of a military order which he had no right to decline obeying nor even the right to protest against. He and Mr. STANTON have fully understood each other from the first development of the attempt to oust the latter from office; and it is understood that in their conferences regarding the matter, they discussed at length the influence of the acceptance of the assignment on GRANT'S political *status*, as well as the well-known efforts of a leading judicial officer, who is a candidate for the Presidency, to identify him with the policy of the Administration. Viewed from this standpoint, his present position cannot be accepted as any indication that he has changed his views regarding reconstruction matters; and the fact that he is fully indorsed by STANTON will have great weight with the public in freeing him from the effects of the President's evident desire to depreciate his standing in the eyes of loyal people.

THE RUMORED SUSPENSION OF JUDGE HOLT.

It is asserted in Radical quarters that the movement recently inaugurated for the suspension of Judge HOLT from the office of Chief of the Bureau of Military Justice, is prompted by a desire on the part of certain persons in New-York and elsewhere to obtain possession of the records which are now under his control. It is known that they embrace numerous affidavits inculpating prominent New-York Democratic politicians with certain ex-rebel officers in a conspiracy to convict that Bureau of subornation of perjury for the purpose of implicating JEFF. DAVIS in the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN. Some of these affidavits, together with authentic statements associating a New-Jersey member of the Thirty-ninth Congress with the famous SANFORD CONOVER in a similar conspiracy, will soon be made public, when your readers can judge for themselves of the motives which inspire the attacks on Judge HOLT.

CONFISCATION OF SOUTHERN LANDS.

A bill is being prepared by prominent loyal men of the South to enforce the present confiscation laws, and so modify them as to resurvey all of the seceded States in the same manner as the public lands are surveyed, and to grant preemption rights to the freedmen and Union soldiers. Three hundred millions of dollars of the proceeds arising from the sales are to be used in reimbursing loyal men for property destroyed and confiscated by the Confederate Government, and the balance will be set aside for paying pensions to disabled Union soldiers. The bill provides that after the survey is made the land shall be offered for sale to the freedmen and discharged Union soldiers at the rate of $1 25 per acre, payable in twenty years, at an interest of six per cent. per annum. Other parties to be allowed to purchase at twenty-five per cent., cash, and equal annual installments for three years, at six per cent. interest. The last section provides that disloyal persons shall be allowed to retain property to the amount of $5,000, provided the limits of such property do not exceed one of the legal subdivisions of 160 acres.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

GEN. GRANT AS SECRETARY OF WAR.

Gen. GRANT, this morning, formally entered upon the discharge of his duties as Secretary of War *ad interim*. Mr. STANTON was also at the Department to-day engaged in turning over the books and papers to Gen. GRANT.

THE ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN WASHINGTON.

The headquarters of the army remain as usual in the building, corner of Seventeenth and H streets, where the Staff of Gen. GRANT will discharge their duties. Gen. GRANT will have his office in the War Department, and will discharge his duties as General-in-Chief through Major LEET, A. A. G., while his duties at the War Department will be discharged through Gen. TOWNSEND, the Adjutant-General.

POSTMASTER RANDALL NOT TO RESIGN.

The *National Intelligencer* says it has authority for stating that the report telegraphed hence that the Postmaster-General entertains or has entertained any intention of resigning is without the least foundation.

MAIL COMMUNICATION WITH SITKA.

Postmaster-General RANDALL has directed the Postmaster of San Francisco to make up and forward the mails from San Francisco to Sitka, Russian America, at the rate of $50 per round trip; the service not to exceed once a week. This order will remain in effect until the meeting of Congress, when a regular postal route will be established between the above-named places.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The government Commissioners having submitted to the Secretary of the Interior a favorable report on the ninth section of twenty-four miles of the road and telegraph line of the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, the same was laid before the President with a recommendation that the bonds and patents for lands be issued to the company upon said section on the road, and the President has issued his order to that effect. This road is now completed, as required by law, for 234 miles west of the eastern line of the State of Kansas and has in use 25 locomotives, 16 passenger coaches, 8 baggage, mail, and express cars, 118 box cars, 222 flat cars, 31 cattle cars, 46 hand cars, and 7 boarding cars.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day amounted to $529,777.

THE CONVERSION OF 7-30 NOTES.

The following notice has been issued by the Secretary of the Treasury:

> TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 13.
>
> The privilege of converting 7-30 notes falling due on the 15th inst. into 5-20 bonds bearing date the 1st day of July, 1867, will be extended to the 15th day of September next. All notes of this issue which shall not have been presented for conversion by the day last named, will be paid, on presentation at the Treasury of the United States, and at the offices of the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia, in currency. HUGH McCULLOCH.

ARMY GAZETTE.

The following officers have been ordered to their regiments: Brevet Col. M. Moloney, Sixteenth Infantry; Brevet Lieut. Col. W. S. Abert, Major Seventh Cavalry; Brevet Lieut. Col. A. W. Evans, Major Third Cavalry; Major A. E. Latimer, Nineteenth Infantry; Lieut. Col. A. W. Bowman, Thirty-first Infantry.

NAVY GAZETTE.

The Navy Department to-day received information that the United States steamer *Penobscot* had arrived at Cayenne, on the 13th of June, after a passage of four days from Demerara. The officers and crew were reported all well.

Fire at Point Levi, Canada.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

A fire last night at Point Levi destroyed fifteen houses, including the Victoria Hotel, 700 barrels of petroleum, a portion of Dobell's wharf, a large quantity of lumber and several hundred feet of railway track. The loss and insurance have not been ascertained.

Robbery at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 13.

The safe of the office of the Columbian Hotel in this place, was taken out of the front door, between 1 and 4 o'clock this morning. It contained $180 only. A few days since it had a large amount of valuables in it. No trace of the safe or the robbers can be found.

THE SUSPENSION OF MR. STANTON.

Unanimous Condemnation by the Republican Press of the President's Action.

From the Washington Chronicle.

The true reason for this act is known to all the world. He has a plan of reconstruction by which the Southern States, if admitted at all during his administration, are to be brought in as Democratic States. To carry out this plan it may require the removal of most, if not all of the present military commanders, the retention of all the rebels now holding office in those States, and probably the organization of a few riots like those of Memphis and New-Orleans for the double purpose of overawing loyal men in the South and producing uneasiness and disgust with negro suffrage in the North. At every one of these steps EDWIN M. STANTON would have been in the way, and it was necessary to the success of the President's policy to get rid of him. * * * Gen. GRANT'S new position is not a sinecure with such a man as ANDREW JOHNSON for President, and it may call for all the force of Gen. GRANT'S iron will and indomitable energy to discharge faithfully its responsible duties. It is because the representatives of the people knew Gen. GRANT, and because they confided fully in his unflinching loyalty that they invested him with these powers. He stands now as he stood during the last year of the rebellion, at the head of all the forces arrayed against treason, and the contest before him will call for the same unfaltering courage, the same indomitability, and the same devotion which then won the plaudits of his countrymen and of the world. We believe he will be equal to the occasion, and prove that the millions who now turn their eyes toward him do not look to him in vain.

From the Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin.

The announcement will create a profound sensation throughout the country, not so much from the intrinsic importance of the event, as that it will be regarded as a hostile and defiant demonstration against Congress. SANFORD CONOVER having touched off his petard, ANDREW JOHNSON has followed it up with the explosion of a mine under the feet of the Secretary of War. Who will be hoisted the highest remains to be seen. Upon the reassembling of Congress the President will be called to account by the Senate, under the provisions of the Tenure of Office Act, and he will have full opportunity to explain the exigencies of the public service which led him to the step.

From the Boston Advertiser.

The last few days have made it certain that the truce for which many have hoped in the great struggle between the President and Congress, is not to be. The President's resolute attempt to rid himself of Mr. STANTON'S presence, in spite of the tenure by which the Secretary legally holds his office, and the shameless effort noticed by us yesterday morning to trump up charges against members of Congress, make it certain that the President is bent upon carrying on the war, however small may be his hopes of victory. To what extent Mr. JOHNSON will be able to carry this renewed contest it is not easy to judge. If we may regard as indications on this point the language of his Washington organs, his own recent acts, and the evident revival of spirits among his followers of the baser sort, as shown in the incidents of SURRATT'S trial and in other matters, we should infer that he is ready to pursue the matter to desperate extremities. But this is impossible without other support than that of partisan papers in the District and of the Washington mob. We doubt whether the Democratic Party in the country at large will sustain his policy of making a vain struggle, when a simple appeal upon the record as it stands is enough for their purpose, if anything can be enough. And when the appeal is made, as it must be finally, whatever phases the struggle may pass through, we cannot doubt that Mr. JOHNSON will find his course emphatically condemned by the vast majority of his countrymen.

From the Hartford Courant.

ANDREW JOHNSON rushes on to his fate! He yesterday consummated the outrage of removing the Secretary of War in direct violation of the law. There is little doubt that the House of Representatives will consider this deed a sufficient cause for impeachment, and will act accordingly. The fact that so popular a man as Gen. GRANT is called upon to assume temporarily the duties of the office will neither blind the eyes of Congress nor soften the verdict of public opinion. The post will be given in the end to some favorite of the President, who will use the whole power of the department to thwart the will of the law-making body in the matter of reconstruction. This is too plainly the ultimate object of the bold and illegal step which the Executive has taken, the consequence of which cannot but recoil on himself. By the removal of Secretary STANTON, he has placed a weapon in the hands of his enemies which they will not fail to use, and has done more to strengthen the growing sentiment in favor of his deposition than the speeches of the most ultra Radicals could ever have effected. If this measure be followed up by any interference with the action of the military commanders at the South, the President will only make his final fall more sure. The reconstruction of the South on the basis of political equality and national justice will be accomplished, even if a thousand ANDREW JOHNSONS have to be put out of the way.

From the Hartford Post.

No one seems to express surprise at the course of ANDREW JOHNSON; he has so often surprised the country by his violent and ill-tempered steps that the capacity to be surprised has been entirely taken out of the people; and if he were to attempt to head even a new rebellion, no man ought to be astonished, after the evil spirit he has already manifested. ANDREW JOHNSON, we have long been satisfied, is fit for anything, no matter how base. He is now trying hard to convince the country that he ought to have been impeached last Spring; we think he will succeed to perfection.

From the Worcester Spy.

The President anticipates the annual elections with the same spirit which was last year so effectually rebuked. Then he proposed to prevent the consummation of that series of laws which the condition of the Southern States made necessary. Now he proposes to defeat their execution by removing officers who have done their duty faithfully, and supplying their places as far as he has the courage with officers of doubtful record or proved unfaithfulness. He has begun by suspending the Secretary of War, who, to his eternal honor, had refused to be a party even by implication to the iniquity he could not help seeing plotted before his eyes. With unusual prudence the President has attempted to break the force of the indignation which the removal of Mr. STANTON under such circumstances would naturally excite, by calling Gen. GRANT temporarily to the charge of the War Department. The device will not relieve the President of accountability for displacing an officer on account of his fidelity.

From the Boston Transcript.

President JOHNSON has taken the responsibility of turning out the Secretary of War, in defiance of a law which the President well knows was enacted to prevent his exercise of the power of removal of his Cabinet. He has, under the cover of a pitiful quibble, violated the spirit and meaning of one of the most important laws put upon the national statute books during the last session of Congress. He now stands forth as an Executive of the country determined to contravene all enactments conflicting with his supreme, autocratic will. That is his position. When Congress reassembles, this despotic imperiousness of the President will undoubtedly meet with its deserts. In this affair the Secretary of War is not the party that will suffer.

From the New-Haven Journal & Courier.

The President has taken a singular way to relieve himself of a present difficulty, by plunging into another and a more threatening one. His Secretary of War told him he would not resign when he asked him to. He dared not remove him, and he could not keep him. Of course his alternative was to suspend him, and he did so. But with a want of tact that was, in itself, a confession of a moral defeat, he, instead of indicating the man in whom he confided as an exponent of his policy, ordered an officer of the army, Gen. GRANT, known to sympathize with STANTON in all the points where he was at issue with the President, to take his place. What the President has gained by the change is difficult to conceive. What he has lost is evident. He has exhibited spitefulness and impotency, and has given his bitter opponents an opportunity to drive another nail in his coffin.

From the New-Haven Palladium.

The action of the President in removing Secretary STANTON and appointing Gen. GRANT his successor is in one respect praiseworthy; it is action and not mere talk. The country had begun to think that the President was as deficient in courage as he is in principle. It is difficult to see how Mr. JOHNSON has improved himself by the change. The present Secretary can no more be used as a bob to Mr. JOHNSON'S kite than could Mr. STANTON. Gen. GRANT will do his duty in his new place as he always has done it elsewhere, and the administration of the War Bureau will go on very much as it has done in the past. Meantime the next session of Congress is drawing near, and to that body Mr. JOHNSON will have to give his reasons for his extraordinary action in suspending Mr. STANTON. The law clearly intended this power of suspension should be exercised not for political reasons but for actual criminality or impropriety in the conduct of the officer suspended. The country can afford to be patient. Congress meets in November. Then ANDREW JOHNSON must give his reasons for his recent acts. If he can prove that Mr. STANTON has been "guilty of misconduct in office or crime," his action in suspending him will be justified; if he cannot prove it he has deliberately trampled on the law, and he will be held responsible for it.

From the Newark (N. J.) Advertiser.

No reasons are given for this extraordinary proceeding. There is no pretence, so far as the public are yet informed, that Mr. STANTON was guilty of any sin of commission or omission. If the public welfare demanded the removal, the necessity must have become apparent long ago, and there would have been a pretext to justify it beyond a question, in the public mind. It is evident, therefore, in the absence of all other considerations, that this violent act was prompted purely by personal and partisan motives. Mr. JOHNSON had obstinately determined to oppose the reconstruction laws of Congress, which being the supreme law-making power, he is bound to respect and execute, but seems determined to resist. Mr. STANTON is well known to adhere to these laws, and Mr. JOHNSON in removing him for that cause, has defined, more sharply than ever, his hostility to the popular will as represented by Congress. The appointment of Gen. GRANT is, of course, a mere temporary expedient, and we cannot see that it has any political significance, or that Mr. JOHNSON gains anything by the change beyond the gratification of a personal resentment; for Gen. GRANT is understood to be firm in the same political faith with his predecessor, including the same sympathy as to the Congressional policy.

From the Troy Whig.

This action on the part of the President will, we predict, result in injury to himself, and benefit to the deposed Secretary. Mr. JOHNSON has been hesitating what course to pursue in the matter, but now that he has thrown down the gauntlet in so decisive a manner, there can be no drawing back. The conflict must result in an utter rout of one or the other opposing parties. The public will not be taken by surprise at this new phase of the difficulty—in fact, no movement by ANDREW JOHNSON surprises any one. We are getting used to his vagaries, and are content to leave him to work out his own destiny.

From the Newark Courier.

President JOHNSON has at length justified the expectations of his peculiar friends, and adds one more outrage to the many which have characterized his administration of the Government. So far as Mr. STANTON is concerned, this exercise of power by the President must be advantageous than otherwise; his position, never intrinsically attractive, has been for a year past full of discomforts, and he will no doubt welcome with sincere satisfaction a release from official cares. But as it affects the country, this act of an apostate Executive possesses a profound significance. It shows that Mr. JOHNSON has deliberately and finally resolved to array himself and all the power of his Administration against the reconstruction of the Southern States. It shows that he means to defy the loyal people and their loyal Congress; that he means to put contempt upon their laws; that, in a word, he proposes to revive, protect, and, if possible, intrench in the Government the spirit of treason which brought upon the land all the horrors of civil war, and still amid the graves of its own dead yearns for renewed conflict and fresh slaughter.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

This act of usurpation, even if it is not followed by any other of the extraordinary measures which have been threatened, renders certain a meeting of Congress in November next. Instead of enforcing the law he has sworn to support, President JOHNSON shows a determination to use his last remnants of authority for its obstruction. Those officers who faithfully seeking to carry out the will of Congress, are his declared enemies, and against them the spirit of prosecution is aroused. It becomes the duty of the people's representatives, in such a crisis, to act firmly and with promptitude. They will do so, we cannot doubt. * * * The new issue between the President and the nation is thus clearly defined. Like a rat driven into a corner, Mr. JOHNSON has made an onset which exhibits only the boldness of despair. Conscious that he cannot save himself, he endeavors to dignify his own ruin by dragging others down with him. It remains to be seen how far he will prove successful in this last device of desperate malignity.

From the Utica Herald.

It is fortunate that Mr. STANTON'S successor is a man in whose character, experience and patriotism the country will feel perfect confidence. It would have excited wide-spread apprehension if some creature of the President's, like STEEDMAN, had succeeded to the vacated place. It has been said of Gen. BUTLER that he did not begin to contest a case in court until he was once beaten in it. Secretary STANTON is a man of the same stamp, and the impeachment party have gained not only a powerful ally but a material point against the President by his action in this case. Removal from the Cabinet will liberate Mr. STANTON from obligations which were imposed by his remaining in it not to open an attack upon Mr. JOHNSON. When Congress meets the issue will be tried whether the suspension is lawful, how many offices Gen. GRANT can legally fill at the same time, whether the President can remove Mr. STANTON, and whether this act, together with others, has not given cause for Mr. JOHNSON'S removal from office.

From the Albany Express.

At last the President acts. It was time that in self-respect he did. He had threatened long enough. The country, at first indignant at his treachery, was coming to laugh at his Bob-Acre kind of courage. To save himself from being the butt of ridicule, it was necessary that he should become the object of universal resentment. And that bad eminence he has attained by suspending Secretary STANTON. He has wisely abstained from undertaking to remove the Secretary, but he has violated the spirit of the law, if not its letter, by his present act, as much as he would have done by removal; indeed, more so, for removal frequently implies nothing more than political differences, while suspension usually implies dereliction, and dereliction certainly cannot be alleged against Mr. STANTON.

Gen. GRANT is temporarily installed in the War Department. While he is there the country will sustain no injury. But his appointment is, of course, only temporary.

From the New-Bedford (Mass.) Mercury.

ANDREW JOHNSON is determined to have a page in history. He will have it, though few men would covet such a record as he is making, and which will probably end in his impeachment.

Yesterday he suspended from office Secretary STANTON, announcing in his order that he did it by virtue by his authority as President of the United States and under the Constitution. He did not remove him. He acted under the second section of the Tenure of Office Law; and now, by the terms of that law, he must within twenty days after the next meeting of the United States Senate, report to that body the fact of suspension, with the evidence and reasons for his action in the case. What evidence, and what reasons will he produce, to justify an act which the country so clearly condemns?

Gen. GRANT is assigned by the President to the War Department. Of course he has no option in the matter, and must, unless he resigns his Generalship, take the post.

Proposed Indignation Meeting in Philadelphia.

The following is the call for an indignation meeting in reference to the suspension of Secretary STANTON, which was circulated in Philadelphia yesterday, and was extensively signed:

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 12, 1867.

The undersigned respectfully suggest that the honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of Philadelphia do assemble in town meeting, at Horticultural Hall, on Broad-street, below Walnut, for the purpose of expressing their condemnation of the act of the President of the United States in removing from the War Office Hon. E. M. STANTON, who, during the war of the rebellion, and since its close, has conducted the affairs of that Department with such distinguished ability.

"It is deemed eminently proper that those who served in the army and were cognizant of the efficiency with which Mr. STANTON managed the Department, should give public expression of their indignation at his removal without any alleged cause, after so faithfully serving the country and the army in the extremities of war."

The meeting is to be held on Saturday evening next.

Vallandigham on the Issues of the Hour—Negro Suffrage and Negro Equality—The National Finances.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* publishes a full report of a speech delivered by Hon. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, on the 9th inst., at Middletown, in Mahoning County, Ohio. From this report we quote the following:

"In common with others of the Democratic Party, I have been called one of the Bourbons of politics, because NAPOLEON the Great once said of the old Bourbon Kings of France that they never learned anything and never forgot anything. There are many things I have not learned. I have not learned to disregard the Constitution, to despise the Union, to trample under foot constitutional liberty, to defy constitutional law. There are many things I have not forgotten. I have not forgotten the principles upon which this Government was founded, or the lessons of the men by whom it was founded. But the issues of the past, questions of policy that have perished, I have nothing to do with. I am not here to discuss the past—not even those events of quite a recent date. There are other issues to discuss beside those which were before us during the war. These have been decided, and I do not propose to discuss them again. It is very true I was not here in 1863 to take part in the Gubernatorial campaign, [laughter,] so that I may be said to have missed something and lost some time, and perhaps I ought to be allowed a separate campaign to make up for it. I refer to the period when I was across the border, 'watching and waiting.' Yes, I was 'watching and waiting' across the border, but the men who refer to that subject in that way should have their tongues cleave to the roofs of their mouths and their cheeks crimsoned with shame. I did watch and wait on the border, and I did so to some purpose; and when I saw fit to return, and wait and watch on this side of the border, I did so. I came and asked no leave. Since the year 1863 I have not discussed, except merely by way of allusion, these questions of personal liberty and constitutional right. My public speeches, for the reporting of which I am indebted to the gentlemen here present, will show that for the last four years I have not made these matters subject of more than occasional remark. The reason is obvious enough, though I do not care, upon this occasion, to enter into any explanation of it. The people then resolved that might made right, and not the Constitution; that the strong arm was to be the sole standard and criterion of what might be done, and military or political necessity the rule by which everything was to be tested. That was the situation, and I accepted it; but it is a bad rule that won't work both ways. I have confined my remarks in each campaign to the questions of that particular day. I am not here, either, on this, once part of my own native country, among those whom I knew in boyhood, or their descendants—I am not here at this late day, nor at any time, perhaps, to enter into a personal defence of myself or my past conduct. I pass by all you have heard in regard to me, because you knew me from boyhood up there. Born and reared among you, you had heard and read and knew what my sentiments were. You knew that while I never was 'loyal,' because I had never heard of the word except in the histories of monarchical governments, that no truer patriot ever lived. In distinguishing between these two words 'loyal' and 'patriot,' I am content that the Republican Party shall claim to itself all that is implied in the word loyalty. I desire none of it. But I, in common with the Democratic men, women and children of this country, claim to ourselves all that is implied in the old-fashioned Washingtonian, Jeffersonian, Jacksonian word, patriot. The contest, then, is between the loyalists and the patriots. They are the loyal men; we are the patriots. The same distinction existed in the Revolution of 1776. The loyalists were the supporters of the old kingly Government of GEORGE III. They were known then as Tories. The patriots were the men who were denounced then as rebels—the Washingtonians, the Franklins, the Jeffersonians, the Madisons, the Adamses of the good old glorious beginning days of this Republic of ours. The word never was heard of; and I hope to live to see the day, and by God's blessing I will live to see it, when it will be as odious an epithet as it was after the Revolution in which it originated in 1776. Under the guise of loyalty the Constitution is trampled under foot. By pretence of loyalty the Union is permanently dissolved, so far as the party in power can dissolve it. Ten States of the Union tried to get out, but did not succeed, and they are now held as military satrapies. Five military districts with five military Governors, one of whom but yesterday proclaimed that jury trials were abrogated in North and South Carolina—district number something, I forget what, and I wouldn't remember if I could. It was further proclaimed by this military commander, when the Legislature of one of these States adjourned to meet in August, that its meeting was forbidden, and it must not reassemble. Under the guise of loyalty, the public debt has been run up from sixty millions to twenty-nine hundred millions; Federal taxes, from a small sum collected under a Democratic tariff, have increased to the enormous amount of five hundred and eighty-four millions of dollars, reckoned in greenbacks. You who never saw the Federal tax-gatherer, except some of the oldest whose days extend back to the time of the war of 1812 with Great Britain—you have seen scarcely anything else lately. Under the guise of loyalty there has been an amount of public corruption and public larceny, the like of which was never conceived in any other country under the sun. I am not here, as I have said, with figures and specifications, but I make the charge, and I can prove it on the testimony of leading Republicans—I can prove it by the evidence of figures, which will not lie.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

But before I discuss these questions there is another vital issue which demands attention, for, as I have said, I am dealing with the living present; I deal with the issues of the day, and ignore those of twenty, ten, seven, five or four years ago. In 1863 the Democratic Party said the negro question was upon us here in Ohio, but the Republican leaders denied it. They cannot deny it now. It is here and we must meet it. Some of you, whom I recognize now present, were living, if not as active men as children at least, in the year 1802, when at Chillicothe the early settlers of Ohio formed a State Constitution. They came at a time when we had a united government, when there was no sectionalism, when no appeals were made to a sectional spirit. They came from Virginia, from Maryland, from Kentucky, from Pennsylvania and from New-Jersey, and from New-England. They came as brethren. They came as men who themselves had fought through a seven years' Revolutionary War, or the descendants of the officers and soldiers of that war. They met together and formed a Constitution. There were in proportion as many negroes in the South and in the North—yes, more in proportion then than now. There were as many in the State of Ohio in proportion as there are now. The same reasons prevailed on the subject of negro suffrage then that prevail now. The same God reigned the Heavens in 1802 as reigns now. It was the same Bible then as now, teaching the same lessons of wisdom and truth—the same justice, human and divine—the same humanity—the same every thing that it is to-day. Yet the men who were brought up in the school of GEORGE WASHINGTON and THOMAS JEFFERSON, and our fathers, the patriots, but not the loyal men of '76, inserted that Constitution the word 'white.' Why? Because they meant that there should be a white man's State Government in Ohio. They meant that the negro should have no part or lot in the administration of political affairs. That was the signification of the word 'white.' There were negroes here but the men of that generation believed they were not fit to exercise the privileges and prerogatives of white men; or whether fit or not they said this is a government and country set apart for the domination of the white race. That Constitution continued until 1851. Now they tell you that our colored troops fought well down South, and that our colored friend FREDERICK DOUGLASS is a great orator and a great statesman, and that JOHN M. LANGSTON and other colored persons are fit to compete with the Washingtons, the Adamses, the Jeffersons of former days, and the Clays, Calhouns and Websters of a more recent period. These men who tell you this are not of the kind who framed the Constitution in 1802. They believed that these persons, whatever might have been their intellectual capacity, ought not to intermingle, and were incapable of being successfully intermingled with this white population. The negroes are not the men who helped to make Ohio what it was from 1802 to 1851. In 1851 another constitution was adopted. Both Whigs and Democrats were in that convention, and both parties united in reinserting the word 'white' as a qualification for the right of suffrage and office-holding. They were against negro equality—there were none on either side in favor of it. The negroes did not hew down your forests and make of them the beautiful farms you see around you. You did it yourselves, or your fathers before you. The negro didn't make your railroads and canals, it was old Paddy who did that. [Laughter.] The negro did not clear your fields. He did not bring about that vast and accumulating civilization which has marked the career of Ohio, which, almost within my short recollection, was a howling wilderness, and is, to-day, the abode of three millions of happy people. The word white was in both Constitutions; both parties agreed in disfranchising the negro—to keep him from participating in or exercising the rights of civil government. I am not in the habit of pandering to the hates or prejudices of the Democratic Party on the question of the negro. I leave all allusions to his curly head, his thick lips, his flat nose and ebon shins to the slang-whangers of the Democratic Party, who prefer that style of argument, with those of a like kind belonging to the Republican Party. I say to you if I believed the negro was capable of assimilating with the white race there is nothing before God or among men which would stand in the way as a justification for excluding him from political rights and privileges. It is not because of any of the peculiarities commonly attributed to the negro that I would exclude him. Neither do I propose to discuss whether the negro is the equal of the white race. Upon that my opinion is fixed by study and reflection—fixed because it concurs with the opinions of the ablest and wisest men who have investigated the subject—fixed, because up to the present time the negro has given no evidence of capacity for self-government. I do not propose to discuss that question. I care not whether he is our equal intellectually or not. It matters little to me. He may be the superior of the white race. He certainly is to some members of it I know of. When a man tells me the negro is the equal of the white race, I never enter into an argument with him, because I presume he ought to know, taking himself as the representative of the white race and making his estimate accordingly. [Laughter.] Assume that the negro is the superior of our race, still if there is an impossibility of assimilation or amalgamation, it is a sufficient barrier made by the Almighty himself to prevent what is now being attempted. Every nation is represented in this country—the Dutch, the Irish, the Scotch, the English, the Welsh, the French, the Spaniards, the Austrians and the Russians, every race in Europe has contributed to the population here. They have married and intermarried. There is not a man among you who is not intermixed in his descent. I have the blood of five different races flowing in my veins. We have all commingled totally and absolutely, and are now one people. If the negro were capable of this intermixture and assimilation he would have just as much right as the German, the Frenchman, the Englishman or the American, born to those rights and privileges of citizenship which are enjoyed by whites.

NEGRO EQUALITY.

I base my opposition to negro equality on this: that God has created a barrier between the two races; and what God has put assunder man has not power to bring together. Those marks I have indicated may be the semblance of that which is within to denote that incapacity for combining that race and mingling it into one with ours, and for that reason there ought to be no attempt to raise the negro to political or civil equality. He is a man as you are—I don't say he is a brother. [Laughter.] He is a man—God made him a man—but it follows not that He made him of the same elevated race; by no means. Yet, as a member of the human family he is entitled to all the protection that the alien has for the five years following his arrival in this country, or as much longer as he sees fit to live here without becoming a citizen—as much protection by law as your wife has, as your daughter has, neither of whom can vote or hold office. Give him these same rights. I would give them to him; and I would give to him another right, which has been denied to some of us—the right of trial by jury and the right to testify in courts. I would give him a fair trial when accused of an offense, and convict or acquit him according to the laws of the land. But the question of political rights lies far deeper. This country was settled by white men, and developed by white men, and the impossibility of mingling these races, the utter failure of such attempts of the kind as have been made, is a sufficient argument against the proposition now before the people of this State. The negroes of Hayti are wiser than their Republican brethren of the United States. The negro in Hayti has forbidden the white man to vote or hold office, and Sambo is right. He understands the laws which govern the human family better than those who preach negro equality here. He is in the vast majority there, and white men are in the minority. He knows the white man ought not to be allowed to mingle on terms of equality with him, and hence all office-holding and all suffrage are confined to the negro there. I recognise the superior wisdom of this. I am in favor of negro equality and negro suffrage in Africa, but I am opposed to it in the United States. I am opposed to allowing the white man to hold office or vote in Africa, and I am opposed to giving those privileges to the negro here. But Africa is the negro's country; this is ours; that's the difference. The question is now presented by the Republican Party of Ohio to introduce negro equality and negro suffrage by striking the word 'white' out of the State Constitution. Thus at last it has come. The wolf is now at your doors. I recollect when, a few years ago, we proclaimed that the party was drawing itself toward this very doctrine, how we were met with contradictions and denials; the lie was thrust into our teeth, and we were denounced as slanderers. As late as two years ago they bitterly denied it. Why, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, whom some heathen men, quite pagans, are not willing to worship as a god—(and they have illustrious examples of that sort of work now)—ABRAHAM LINCOLN proclaimed in 1858, not as a mere temporary matter of policy, but he gave as a reason why there should and could be no negro equality in this country—no negro suffrage and no negro office-holding—that there was a physical distinction between the races, which forbade that the negro should be the equal of the white man. WM. DENNISON, lately Republican Governor of Ohio, denounced universal emancipation in 1862, during the war—at the end of the first year of the war, when they wanted soldiers to enlist under pretence of fighting for the flag, and not for the negro. He denounced not only emancipation, but negro suffrage and equality, and proclaimed that it was not the intent or purpose of the Republican Party to advocate or carry out either. So, too, the present Governor of the State, Gen. J. D. COX—a scholar, a man of reflection, a man who thinks upon subjects before he speaks or writes about them; a man who has studied this particular question, and who has the courage to speak his mind. I refer to him in these terms because he deserves, not for any mere partisan purpose, though when provoked, two years ago, to speak of him in plain Anglo-Saxon vernacular, on account of a falsehood in relation to myself, I so did. All that is passed, and I refer to him now for these qualities for which he is remarkable. He has declared in a letter addressed to that place called Oberlin—you have all heard of that place, I suppose—in that letter to the Oberlinites he takes ground against this attempt to equalize the races, politically and socially. I say socially, for there is the philosophy of what I referred to a moment ago. If you would bring the race up to an equality, you must lay aside all distinctions which are founded upon race. There must be intermarriage, and general mingling of the races. I am aware that it does not follow because my son or your son belong to the white race, he shall therefore be at liberty to marry the daughter of any white man on the continent. Nevertheless, they are equals as to race, and when they do not marry it is because of some other reason than that which prevents whites and blacks from intermarrying. It is utterly impossible that there should be negro equality in this country consistent with order and harmony and peace and quiet in the community, unless you accept the negro as your equal socially as well as politically. They must marry and be given in marriage as a result of that political equality from which social equality must necessarily come. The silly talk about Democrats being afraid their daughters will marry negro husbands, or their sons marry negro women, should be passed by with the contempt it deserves. I am speaking of history and philosophy, and when I tell you that political equality means social equality for the negro, I only say what is proclaimed by FRED. DOUGLASS, WENDELL PHILLIPS, and all the pioneers of the Republican party. Don't tell me you can give the negro the right to vote, and stop there. The amendment which is proposed goes further than that. It implies the right to hold any office from Governor down, and if the system exists throughout the United States, then from President down. The negro has already demanded a fair division of the offices. They are asking to have a negro put upon the ticket for Vice-President, and I think it is right that it should be so, and that men who have advocated negro suffrage should follow out this doctrine to its legitimate conclusion, and not be ashamed of it. You told us a few years ago you were opposed to negroes having a right to vote or hold office. You are not opposed to it now, but are openly advocating it. In 1869, if I should come here, I need not be surprised to find you in favor of negro intermarriages and openly advocating them. From the progress, as they call it, made lately, it is not too much to expect this. That is precisely what it means. It may be a small matter to you here, where, I don't suppose, there are fifty negroes in the county. But down in the southern counties they number hundreds and thousands, and it is a matter of some importance to us. Again, down South it is of great importance. The negroes are in a majority in some of the States down there, and under the system of disfranchising the whites. I think they are in a majority in each of the eleven, including Tennessee. Look at the election in Tennessee. The Republican candidate is elected by a great majority. How? For shame, for shame—60,000 negroes voting, and 45,000 white men disfranchised. It would carry any election. The next step, I presume, will be to disfranchise every Democrat in the North. We have the entering wedge of it already. Of course they won't say "Democrat" when they go to disfranchise us, but they will provide that every disloyal man shall be disfranchised, and then they will go a step further and say that every man who voted for VALLANDIGHAM in 1863, while he was waiting and watching on the border, is disloyal and must be disfranchised. That would be an admirable scheme for carrying the elections, but suppose we should come into power as in the upturnings of political revolutions we certainly will, whether under the old Constitution, or under the monarchical form to which it is rapidly changing under these men—suppose we come into power, and they turn round and try this proscription on the Republican Party, will they [illegible] us of Æsop's fable, that it is our bull that is goring their ox. Yes, 45,000 white men disfranchised in Tennessee because they are disloyal.

FINANCIAL.

Now there are other questions—questions of to-day, not of yesterday, not last year, not '61, '63 or '64, but questions of 1867, and they shall be hurled into the ears of men of the Republican Party of this State whether they like it or not. We have a question of currency, and growing out of it, a question of taxation. You are paying now on the public debt one hundred and twenty millions at least of interest, annually, and paying it in coin, upon bonds. What is a United States bond? Why so much money—$100 or $1,000. Many of them—indeed, all of them I believe—are payable in gold; yet a large portion of them were bought at forty, fifty and sixty cents on the dollar. These bondholders got for four, five or six hundred dollars, a claim against the Government for a thousand dollars. The funded debt of the United States is $2,900,000,000—more than $2,000,000,000 of it in bonds. The whole property of the United States is but $11,000,000,000, and yet more than one-fifth of this entire property is exempt from taxation. What is the result of that? Why, that the other property is liable to a heavier amount of taxation. Suppose there is so much tax to be levied in a school district in which ten men live. One man owns $100,000 and nine men own their proportion of $200,000. It stands to reason that if the man owning $100,000 is exempt from taxation, the others must pay his share. Tell me, you Republicans who prate continually about equality, is that right?—is that equal? Can you look me in the face and say it is right? Then look at this question of currency. Wherein does a bond differ from a greenback? Will any man tell me what is the greenback? Nothing but the promise of the Government to pay; and the bond is the same. But on the greenback you pay no interest at all. You made greenbacks money—not the representative of money, but the money itself. If a man owed me a thousand dollars, even if I had loaned him that much gold, you compel me to take greenbacks for it. You passed a law saying that paper money should be a legal-tender, and when I called for gold you made me take greenbacks. I want you to take greenbacks for what the Government owes you, for what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. By calling in these bonds, and paying them off in greenbacks, you save a hundred and twenty millions a year in taxes, and this is just twice as much as the whole expenses of the Government were ten or eleven years ago. Why should not that be done? The proposition of the Democratic Party is that this public debt shall be paid off in greenbacks; that your thousand-dollar bonds shall be paid in legal-tender, upon which the people pay no interest at all, and thus that we shall escape a large portion of the taxes. I am not in favor of repudiating one dollar. It must all be paid, but I want it to be paid in what you compelled me to take.

NATIONAL BANKS.

There is still another proposition to be considered, and it is a very important one, too—the national banks for supplying the country with currency. What is the *modus operandi?* The Government authorizes these banks to issue paper money. A certain number of men get together and purchase the bonds of the United States. They put in, say one hundred thousand dollars in greenbacks, and by purchasing bonds of the United States for that amount, they acquire the privilege of issuing paper money. They issue a certain amount in notes, and their notes take the place of the legal tenders. They are equivalent to the legal tenders in all respects as a circulating medium, except that you are not compelled to receive them in payment for debts. Let us look at these various kinds of money, and see how this system works. That is the sort of money [holding up a $2 50 gold piece] that we had seven years ago, under a Democratic administration. That is not the mere representative of value. It is value itself. Seven years ago that was worth $2 50. To-day it is worth $2 50. Now look at this. [Holding up a $5 Treasury note.] What is that worth? It was worth five hundred cents when it was issued; to-day it is worth three hundred and sixty cents. That is the difference. Here is your legal-tender, and here (holding up a national bank note) is your national bank currency. Upon the legal-tender you pay no interest; upon the national bank note you pay six per cent. on the bonds upon which it is issued, and a good deal more, too. There is a bank in Hamilton, near where I live, that recently declared a dividend of sixty-one per cent. Who pays that exorbitant profit? You pay it—the people down at Hamilton pay it. Look at the circumlocution there is about it. Here is a bond issued. Men get hold of it and start a bank, and commence issuing currency. This note in my hand says, The National Bank of New London, Connecticut, will pay $5 on demand. It will pay, will it? No, it won't. That's a lie right on the face of it. Pay in what? In this—this gold? No, indeed. No; that was under the old Constitution, which, THADDEUS STEVENS says is at an end. He issues these promises to pay, and gets interest, six per cent. in gold on his bonds. Now, the Democratic Party of Ohio proposes that instead of this circumlocution we shall wipe out the national bank currency and the Government shall issue its own currency and save annually twenty millions of interest now paid to the national banks. Will any one have the audacity to tell me there is justice in paying out twenty millions a year for national banks, when we can have Government currency and save that amount. These national banks are paid twenty millions a year for supplying a currency, which is payable in another currency only. We have $360,000,000 of greenbacks and $300,000,000 of national bank notes. All I want is that instead of these two we have $666,000,000 of greenbacks. There is not one of you who would not as soon take that greenback as a national bank note. And yet you are to pay twenty millions a year for the privilege of getting these national bank notes. I want Congress to issue $600,000,000 of greenbacks and save the twenty millions of interest. I want that issue made next year, when you are going to elect Congressmen, and I want men who are candidates for Congress to explain their position on this question. But they say we must not flood the country with paper money. Well, how much more paper money will you have out when you have $660,000,000 of greenbacks than when you have $260,000,000 of greenbacks and $300,000,000 of national currency? I believe, according to the best of the arithmetic that I learned down in New-Lisbon, that $660,000,000 is $660,000,000, whether in national currency or in greenbacks—in one or in both. I have said this issue must be met, and it must. We shall not forget Sambo, because he is forced upon us. They used to accuse the Democratic Party of agitating the negro question, but they can't do that any more. They have asked us to vote the negro into equality with us. We intend to vote upon that question. We have 187,000 Democrats in Ohio who will vote upon that. The old prophet congratulated himself that he had found a people in Israel who did not bow the knee to Baal. What would he have said if he had found 187,000? I have thus presented you with a few thoughts that have come into my mind since I came here. I have not set myself up as a teacher or a leader. I have never pretended to be learned in lessons of political wisdom. I have attempted to-day and on other occasions to give my views as I received them from the study of the writings of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, MADISON, JACKSON, and the other patriots and sages of days gone by. These I have adhered to, and by God's help I will adhere to them till the last hope of free, democratic, republican government shall pass away. [Applause.]

SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT.

Gen. Sickles' Order Revoked by the President.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 13.

It has heretofore been stated that Marshal GOODLOE, of the District of North Carolina, reported to the Attorney-General that the process of the United States Circuit Court, lately held by Chief-Justice CHASE, was obstructed by order of Lieut.-Col. FRANK, commanding the post of Wilmington. The ground is expressly mentioned in the order to be that in each of the cases obstructed the cause of action adjudicated upon by Judge CHASE occurred between the [illegible] of December, 1860, and the 15th of May, 1865. Gen. SICKLES' order No. 10 having forbidden Judges to entertain any suits for matters occurring between those dates. The Marshal supposed that Gen. SICKLES did not mean to include Courts of the United States, but those only of the State. Col. FRANK interprets the order differently. It is said that no report has yet been received here from the Commanding General on this subject, but it is certain that to-day an order was issued by direction of the President through Gen. GRANT, addressed to Major-Gen. SICKLES, instructing him that no order can be properly issued and enforced in conflict with the Courts of the United States.

This revokes Order No. 10.

THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT.

Order from Gen. Pope Directing the Withdrawal of Support from Anti-Reconstruction Newspapers.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Aug. 13.

The following order was issued to-day:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT, GEORGIA, ALABAMA AND FLORIDA, ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 12, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 49.—*First*—The Commanding General has become satisfied that civil officers in this military district are only observing his order prohibiting them from using any influence to deter or dissuade people from reconstructing the State Government under the recent acts of Congress, so far as their own personal conversation is concerned, and are, at the same time, by their official patronage, supporting and encouraging newspapers which are almost without exception, opposing reconstruction and obstructing and embarassing civil officers appointed by the Military District Commanders in the performance of their duties, by denunciation and threats of future penalties for their official acts.

Second—Such use of patronage of their offices is simply an evasion, perhaps unintentional, of the provisions of the general order above referred to, and is, in fact, an employment of the machinery of the Provisional State Governments to defeat the execution of the Reconstruction Acts.

Third—It is therefore ordered that all advertisements or other official publications heretofore or to be hereafter provided for by the State, or municipal laws or ordinances, be given by the proper civil officers whose duty to have such publication made, to such newspapers and such only as have not opposed and do not oppose reconstruction under the acts of Congress, nor attempt to obstruct in any manner civil officers appointed by the military authorities in this district in the discharge of their duty by threats of violence or prosecution or other penalty as soon as military protection is withdrawn, for acts performed in their official capacity.

Fourth—All officers in this military district and all officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, and all Boards of Registration, or other persons in employment of the United States under its military jurisdiction, are directed to give prompt attention to the enforcement of this order and to make immediate report to these headquarters of any civil officers who violate its provisions.

By command of Brevet Major-Gen. POPE.

FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

Hindrances to Registration—Arrangements for Elections—Circular from Gen. Ord.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT, (MISSISSIPPI AND ARKANSAS,) OFFICE OF CIVIL AFFAIRS, VICKSBURGH, Miss., Aug. 6, 1867.

[Circular.]

1. Section 4 of the Supplemental Act of Congress relating to reconstruction, published in General Orders No. 71, current series, from the Adjutant-General's Office, makes it the duty of the Commanders of the Military Districts created in connection with the same subject, to remove from office all persons who are disloyal to the Government of the United States, or who use their official influence in any manner to hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct the due and proper administration of this act and the acts to which it is supplementary; and, in consequence, Sub-District and Post Commanders and Supervisors of Registration are required to report in detail all offences of the nature thus described, committed by persons subject to removal under the provisions of the different laws above referred to, in order that if the reports are substantiated the laws may be duly enforced.

2. In addition to the examination into the antecedents of any doubtful person presenting himself for registration, already directed in the circulars from these headquarters, sections 5 and 6 of the above referred-to Supplementary Act, makes it the duty of each Board of Registration to exercise a still closer scrutiny in regard to qualification of applicants for registry. The Boards will therefore in future be regulated by these more stringent rules, and the work which they have already performed will be revised at the time and in the manner hereafter directed, so as to conform strictly to the provisions of the new law.

3. The Boards of Registration will continue and complete the work which has been assigned to them without interruption, govern themselves strictly by the instructions heretofore given and such modifications as have been made by more recent laws and orders. And they will keep lists of persons applying for and insisting upon registry, whom they regard as disqualified; but no person concerning whom doubts are entertained, will be registered. The registration will be regarded as finished when the two (2) copies or county books have been completed, immediately after which, one copy will be brought by a member of the Board to these headquarters, together with a list of persons as above referred to, but the duplicate will be retained by the Board along with precinct books.

4. After the completion of the registry, due notice will be given of the time when the election will take place, and specific instructions will be given with regard to the manner of holding it; but fourteen days previous to the day of election each Board will meet, as is prescribed in the seventh section of the last Supplementary Act, at the county seat, or other more prominent locality, and will then continue in session during five days to revise the books of registration. At this revision the names of all persons who have been previously marked as "reported for investigation," and of all the others whom the Board is satisfied, after due examination, should not have been registered, will be erased. Likewise, new names may be added to the registers in the proper manner, and separate lists of the names so registered and those erased from the registers, will be prepared and forwarded to these headquarters, as were refused registration and who demanded that fact to be recorded.

The corrected county and precinct books will, after the revision, be retained by the registrars until needed for the election. By command of

Brevet Major-Gen. ORD.
A. BAIRD,
Brevet Major-Gen., Assist. Insp. Gen. U. S. A.
Official: JOHN TYLER,
First Lieutenant Forty-third United States Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

Gen. Sheridan's General Order No. 110.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

It appears that Gen. SHERIDAN is wrong in the premises taken in Special Order No. 110, ejecting JAMES CONDON from possession of Kiltona plantation, St. Charles Parish, and installing MARK HOTT, on the ground that CONDON still remains in possession, although the Court, having no jurisdiction, had dismissed the injunction granted by it restraining HOTT from possession. The Court took no such action as stated in the order, and the case is still on the docket for trial next session, and the Deputy Marshal was in possession by order of the Court when ejected by the order giving possession to HOTT. The United States Marshal will refer the matter to the Attorney-General.

Official Proof From Paris.

STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT.

STEINWAY & SONS are enabled positively to announce that they have been awarded

THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL FOR AMERICAN PIANOS,

this medal being distinctly classified first, over all other American exhibitors. In proof of which the following

OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE

of the President and members of the International Jury on Musical Instruments is annexed:

"Je certifie que la première médaille en or pour les pianos Américains a été donnée à l'unanimité à Mr. Steinway, par le Jury de l'Exposition Internationale. Classe 10, première sur la liste.

Le Président:

MELINET.

GEORGES KASTNER, AMBROISE THOMAS,
ED. HANSLICK, F. A. GEVAERT."

TRANSLATION.

I certify that the First Gold Medal for American Pianos has been unanimously awarded to Messrs. Steinway by the Jury of the International Exposition. First on the list in Class X.

MELINET,
President of International Jury.

GEORGES KASTNER, AMBROISE THOMAS, ED. HANSLICK, F. A. GEVAERT, } Members of the International Jury.

The original certificate, together with "the official catalogue of awards," in which the name of STEINWAY & SONS is recorded *first* on the list, can be seen at our WAREROOMS, FIRST FLOOR OF STEINWAY HALL, new numbers 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

According to the Koran, the Houris of Mahomet's Paradise are made of musk. If they were made of the NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS, what heavenly sweethearts the sweet creatures would be.

Why are persons who inhale the fragrance of PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS for the first time like troops who have embarked for the seat of war? Because they are in *transports.*

Ancient Fine Arts.

To the Editor of the New-York Herald:

Respecting the relics of porcelain ware found in the late exhumations at Herculaneum, which have been forwarded to the Society of Antiquities in London, whereof your correspondent says the bottle resembling DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS was undoubtedly placed among the ruins by the agent of Dr. Drake, we desire to state he is incorrect in every respect. If a bottle was found there bearing our lettering, the language of the Ancient Romans was different from the accepted literature of that day. Our agent has other business than this in Europe, and has not been in Italy at all. No doubt Americans carry Plantation Bitters to Rome; but trying to impose upon a society of antiquarians in this way seems quite useless, and we do not appreciate the joke. It is unnecessary for us to spend money in Europe while we are unable to supply the demand for these celebrated Bitters here.

Respectfully, P. H. DRAKE & CO.

Silver Plated Ware.

ICE PITCHERS, TEA SETS, COFFEE URNS, CASTORS, &c., &c., plated on fine albata or nickel silver, manufactured expressly for our trade by the celebrated MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY, & ROGERS, SMITH & CO.

GEO. H. KITCHEN CO.,
No. 591 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

A Lady of undoubted Chemical Skill has succeeded, by daily research and a thorough analysis of the products of the vegetable kingdom, in recently perfecting CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR. It positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; it imparts life, strength and growth to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once, and is a delicate hairdressing. Sold by all druggists, fashionable hairdressers and fancy goods dealers.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.,
No. 1,123 Broadway.

Fractional Currency of all Denominations, in packages of $10 each, may be had in exchange for greenbacks by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Dodd's Nervine and Invigorator.

G. B. Martin, Cashier Glenn House, Long Branch, N. J., states that DODD'S NERVINE has cured him of chronic weakness of the stomach, dizziness and sick headache, and greatly strengthened his whole system.

David Hartshorn, No. 399 State-st., Brooklyn, cured of chronic muscular and nervous debility.

John Harbut, Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "To regulate the bowels without producing cathartic effect, quiet the nerves and tone up the system, I have never used anything that equaled DODD'S NERVINE."

W. F. Deans, Esq., Eastford, Conn.: "My wife has suffered for seventeen years with extreme nervous debility and mental prostration. She was induced by a friend to try DR. J. W. DODD'S NERVINE AND INVIGORATOR, and by its use is now restored to perfect health."

Price $1.

H. B. STORER & CO., Proprietors,
No. 75 Fulton-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

J. R. Terry will open his new and elegant store, No. 19 Union-square, on THURSDAY the 15th inst., with a new and superior stock of Hats, Caps and Furs.

The public are invited to call and examine this new emporium, as well as the richest stocks of goods in the country.

J. R. TERRY,
No. 19 Union-square and No. 409 Broadway.

5,000 Pieces Mosquito Net,
AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

Mosquito Nets,
With or without PATENT PORTABLE CANOPIES.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

Pyle's Saleratus and Cream Tartar—Pure articles, always full weight, and reliable in every way. Sold by grocers generally.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867.

WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway, New-York, awarded, over eighty-two competitors, the highest premium—a gold medal—for the perfection of sewing machines and button-hole machines. The only gold medal awarded to this branch of manufacture. See official list of awards and fac simile of medals at WHEELER & WILSON'S.

Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machines.—First premiums, 1866. No. 543 Broadway. Crystal foot; volute tension; adjustable drop feed.

For the Hair—BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS the best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

The Highest Prize Awarded to Any Sewing-machine at the Paris Exposition, to wit—the first Silver Medal—was given to the FLORENCE, the best family Sewing-machine in the world. 505 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

NICHOSON—BUCKBEE.—On Thursday, Aug. 8, by Rev. J. C. Stryker, A. G. NICHOSON to HARRIET P. BUCKBEE, all of this City.

DIED.

ARNOLD.—On Monday evening, Aug. 12, of cholera infantum, ALFRED H., only child of Dewitt C. and A. Lizzie Arnold, aged 2 months and 4 days.

Funeral from the residence of his grandfather, H. Crombie, No. 219 East 84th-st., on Wednesday, Aug. 14, at 1 o'clock P. M.

CANFIELD.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 13, at Bedford, N. Y., LIZZIE C., wife of Ardon V. Canfield, of New-York, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Presbyterian Church, Bedford, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M. Cars will leave 26th-st., Harlem Railroad, at 10:30 A. M. Conveyances will be in attendance at Bedford Station on arrival of the train.

CROCKER.—At Fairfield, Conn., Tuesday morning, Aug. 13, DAVID B., son of Charles K. and Julia A. Crocker.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday afternoon, Aug. 15.

DODGE.—On Monday, Aug. 12, at Yonkers, at the residence of her son-in-law, Edwin P. Gibson, CLARA W. DODGE, wife of the late Samuel N. Dodge.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday morning, from the Riverdale Presbyterian Church, at 10 o'clock. Carriages will be at 29th-st. depot in attendance for any friends wishing to accompany the remains to Greenwood Cemetery at 12½ o'clock.

Baltimore and Philadelphia papers please copy.

GILMORE.—At the residence of her brother, A. A. Slover, ELIZA ANN, widow of the late Noah Gilmore.

Funeral services at the Reformed Dutch Church, Flatbush, on Wednesday, 14th inst., at 3 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

GALLAWAY.—On Monday, Aug. 12, after a long and painful illness, ROSETTA REED, wife of Jhon Gallaway.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 190 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon.

HOWARD.—On Tuesday, Aug. 13, ELIZA A., the daughter of Edward L. and Eliza Howard, of Newtown, L. I., aged 18 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Aug. 15, at her late residence, No. 139 East 26th-st., at 2 o'clock P. M.

LIGHTHILL.—On Monday morning, Aug. 12, at her residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place, HELENA LIGHTHILL, widow of Bernhard Lighthill, in the 69th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock.

LIVINGSTON.—At Carmel, N. Y., on Sunday, Aug. 11, SARAH RAYMOND, wife of the late Rev. H. G. Livingston, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Presbyterian Church on Wednesday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

MARSH.—On Tuesday, Aug. 13, WILLIAM HARRISON, only child of William and Isabella Marsh, aged 1 year and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock, from No. 239 East 18th-st.

PEARSON.—On Sunday evening, Aug. 11, after a lingering illness, GEORGE PEARSON, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of United States Lodge No. 207, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, southeast corner of 7th-av. and 56th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

SHULTS.—On Monday night, Aug. 12, JOHN DEFOREST, youngest child of John A. and Emeline Shults, aged 5 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, from No. 105 West 28th-st.

SMITH.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Monday, Aug. 12, of disease of the heart, Mrs. EMILY SMITH, widow of the late Edwin Smith.

The funeral will take place from Christ Church, Greenwich, on Thursday, at 10 o'clock A. M. Friends are invited to attend without further notice.

VAN NEST.—On Tuesday, Aug. 13, SARAH SUYDAM, infant daughter of J. Janeway and Ida A. Van Nest, aged 5 months and 13 days.

VALLOTTON.—In this City, on Monday morning, Aug. 12, MARGARET, widow of Jeremiah Vallotton.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 18 Lafayette place, on Wednesday morning, at 9½ o'clock.

WARDELL.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 12, CHARLOTTE DODGE, infant daughter of Charles and Mary Wardell, aged 26 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited without further notice to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 33 Tillary-st., on Wednesday, 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WRIGHT.—On Tuesday, Aug. 13, JOSEPH HENRY, only child of Stephen M. and Kate A. Wright, aged [illegible] months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 170.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 26 North River, stout built, brown hair, full face, dressed as follows: No hat, no coat, no vest, black pants, leather boots, white socks or stockings, white muslin shirt, blue flannel undershirt, suspenders. Found on the person the following articles: Bottle labeled "Laudanum—Poison;" name ——, No. 42 Madison-street, corner of James-street. Body sent to the Morgue for identification, foot of East Twenty-sixth-street.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 171.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 48 North River, aged about forty-five years, stout built, brown hair, good teeth, full face, five feet ten inches high, full whiskers, dressed as follows: No hat, no coat, no vest, checked pants, leather boots, no socks or stockings. Body been in the water about one month, and sent to the Morgue, foot of East Twenty-sixth-street.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

ROBERT GAMBLE, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 172.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at Fourth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, aged about forty-five years, slim built, brown hair, gray eyes, good teeth, smooth face, five feet seven inches high, dressed as follows: Cloth cap, dark coat, brown velvet vest, dark pants, leather boots, white socks or stockings. Found on the person the following articles: A jack-knife; marked on the inside of his vest was A. V. Dimock, Elizabeth, N. J. Body sent to the Morgue, foot of East Twenty-sixth-street. Death caused by being struck by a New-Haven train of cars.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

ROBERT GAMBLE, Coroner.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DESIRABLE kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. FRANKLIN AND THE GOUT.

In Dr. Franklin's imaginary dialogue with the Gout, the Gout has the best of it. The reverse would have occurred had RADWAY'S READY RELIEF then been extant. The Doctor would soon have put the enemy to flight with that invincible Pain-killer and counter-irritant. A single application of R. R. R. will often postpone a fit of the Gout for months.

Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times.* Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

DR. KENNEDY'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL.

ONE BOTTLE WILL CURE.

Every traveler, by land or water, should have a bottle of it.

Every family, in sickness or in health, should have a bottle of it.

It will cure simple Summer Complaint.
It will cure Diarrhœa.
It will cure Dysentery.
It will cure Griping of the Bowels.
It will cure Cholera Morbus.
It will restore the tone of the bowels when reduced with a looseness of any kind.

Full directions are given with each bottle how to manage all diseases occasioned by a looseness of the bowels. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, Roxbury, Mass. Price $1. For sale by Demas, Barnes & Co., No. 21 Park-row, F. C. Wells & Co., No. 195 Fulton-st., and C. N. Crittenton, No. 38 6th-av., New-York.

GAS WORKS

FOR COAL, RESIN OR OIL GAS.
GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., No. 591 Broadway.

NOTICE.

The second number of the GLOBE, containing a more full and explicit exposure of frauds, over-issues, mismanagement, &c., in the Treasury Department, will appear on SATURDAY MORNING, 17th inst.

EDWARD E. DUNBAR.

THE SECOND BIENNIAL CONVENTION of the Empire State Deaf Mute Association, will be held at the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in this City, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., at [illegible] o'clock A. M. On this occasion the Deaf Mutes will present a testimonial of their gratitude to Dr. Peet, the retiring venerable Principal of the Institution, for his long and faithful services in their behalf. They will also celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the New-York Institution. As this will be one of the most interesting gatherings of deaf mutes that has ever been held in this or any other country, it is hoped that their friends and employers, especially in this State and the northern portion of New-Jersey, will do all in their power to favor their attendance upon its proceedings.

Deaf mutes paying full fare to New-York by the New-York and Erie Railroad, and by the People's Line of steamboats from Albany, will have return tickets free upon certificates from the Secretary of the Convention.

It is hoped that the Superintendents of other railroads and steamboats will approve of the same arrangement.

Will the newspapers of this State and the northern part of New-Jersey be so kind as to publish the foregoing notice? JOHN WITSCHIEF, President.
H. C. RIDER, Secretary.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer AMERICA, will close at this office on THURSDAY, Aug. 15, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:15 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:35 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:40 A. M.; Station G, 7:35 A. M.; Station O, 8 A. M. JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

INVALIDS' WHEEL-CHAIRS, FOR IN OR OUT-DOOR USE, FROM $20.

Invalids' carriages to order.
Patent cantering horses, $12 to $25.
Child's carriages, swings, hobby-horses, &c.
S. W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st.

IRA ALDRIDGE, FOR HIS PORTRAIT, Biography, and Character, see ANNUAL OF PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOGNOMY, for 1867, Sent by first post for 20 cents. FOWLER & WELLS, New-York.

WITH A BOX OF PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT you can stop bad smells and noxious gases CHEAP! DURABLE!! INSTANTANEOUS!!! AGENCY, NO. 4 DEY-ST.

AWAY WITH SPECTACLES.

OLD EYES MADE NEW,

easily, without doctor or medicine. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents.

Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 110 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st., New-York.

AWAY WITH UNCOMFORTABLE TRUSSES—COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents.

Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 110 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st., New-York.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR the married. Sent, in sealed envelope, on receipt of 10 cents.

Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense." Book 400 pages, $1 50, sent by mail,) No. 110 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IMPORTANT NEW BOOKS.

Just received by
SCRIBNER, WELFORD & CO.,
No. 654 Broadway,
New-York.

I.

THE BOOK OF THE HAND; or, The Science of Modern Palmistry, chiefly according to the systems of D'Arpentigny and Desbarroles. With some Account of the Gipsies. By A. R. CRAIG, M. A. With Illustrations. 1 vol., post 8vo., cloth, price $3 75.

II.

Just published, in 1 vol. crown 8vo., with portrait of M. Chladni and 169 woodcuts, price $4 50,

SOUND; a Course of Eight Lectures delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain. By JOHN TYNDALL, LL. D., F. R. S., &c., Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Royal Institution and in the Royal School of Mines.

III.

A fresh supply this week, 8vo, handsomely bound in cloth, $7,

POMPEII: Its History, Buildings and Antiquities. With a full description of the Remains and of the recent Excavations, and also an Itinerary for Visitors. Edited by THOMAS H. DYER, LL.D., of the University of St. Andrew's. Illustrated with 300 Wood Engravings, a large Map, and a Plan of the Forum.

IV.

THE HOSIERY AND LACE MANUFACTURES, in 8vo, with 20 Plates, price $11, cloth. A History of the Machine-wrought Hosiery and Lace Manufactures. By WM. FELKIN, F. L. S., F. S. S.

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Description of the Marquesas Islands and their Inhabitants.

The Honolulu *Gazette* gives the following description of the Marquesas group:

"Revs. T. Coan and S. W. Parker, the delegates of the Board, visited all the stations occupied by the Hawaiian Missionaries, and the *Morning Star* conveyed them to Omoa on Havaoa, where the general meeting was held. There are five Hawaiians with their families laboring upon that group, stationed on the windward islands. This Mission was established in 1858. From the public report of Rev. Mr. Coan we glean some facts relative to this group of Islands. The group consists of six inhabited islands, and several small islets without inhabitants. They are in latitude 7° 50' to 9° and 31' south, and longitude 138° 39' to 140° 46' west. They are of volcanic origin, but of old formation, mountainous islands, showing the rugged features of volcanic scenery. Their outline exhibits spires, pinnacles, sharp points and jagged peaks, while the mountain sides are cleft with rough gorges and deep valleys luxuriant with a rich vegetation, through which sparkling water-streams make their way to the sea. The shores are so bold that, except at the mouths of the valleys, vessels may touch the bluffs with their spars without grounding. There are no coral reefs. The natives are fierce, independent and warlike, and without any chiefish or controlling government; ready to quarrel with each other, and subject to no restraint in pursuit of revenge or lust. There are chiefs in the different valleys; but their authority is weak over the clans. The state of war is a chronic one. In one valley, the Puamau, the natives of the eastern and western sides are enemies and were at war with each other on the arrival of the *Morning Star*. Each side had made its alliance with other valleys, and thus for months had war been waged. A simple dividing ridge upon the mountain side is boundary enough to make enemies of otherwise neighbors. But their wars are neither bold nor bloody. They do not fight in open field, but by ambush and stratagem, and secret raids into the valleys. The attacking parties spread themselves upon the ridges and fire down upon their enemies, who also shelter themselves along the hillsides and resist as opportunity offers. In the Puamau war there were killed and wounded of the people of the western valley ten, of the allies eight, and eaten of cannibals two. No proclamation of war precedes the attack, no intimation is given of open hostilities; and in many cases the hostility of the clans is perpetual, so that individuals perpetrate hostile acts, and make raids upon the homes of the enemy, whenever opportunity or occasion offers. None but savages call such deeds of cruelty, deceit and stratagem, war. Pupe, the spy, illustrates this. He dwelt with amicable professions some months in the valley of Omoa, but it was only to decoy children into the hills to murder them, and carry their skulls as trophies to his own valley. He also at the time his fell designs were disclosed thought to add savage laurels to his brow by seeking such huts in the valley as he knew were not defended, and cutting off the heads of the women. The skull is the trophy of war, and is preserved with care in their homes to prove their valor as warriors. In the pagan clans their heathen superstitions, wielded by the sorcerers and prophets, are the only sources of fear which control them. This belief in sorceries is common to the Polynesians everywhere, and gives an influence to the person supposed to possess its power which is irresistable. At Omoa the delegates witnessed some of the ceremonies which the pagan Marquesans were paying to the memory of Kanakamikihei, a sorceress who had recently died. They had built a temple in the upper valley to the local deity, and spent the day in the discharge of firearms at a target set upon the building, and with triumphal and discordant shouts they celebrated the day. On the day following they bore down the valley a canoe covered with a platform, on which was a house covered with mats. In it were a live pig, dog and cock, and fruits and food. The procession of tattooed savages bore this canoe down with shouts to the beach, and launched it through the surf to the ocean, where it floated away and disappeared. This was a last offering to the god on the occasion of the death of the sorceress, and ended the kapu, which had been in force six weeks. In all the wars and enmities of the Marquesans, the missionary is privileged and kapu, both in person and property. He visits hostile clans without fear, and is so far regarded with favor even by those who still cling to heathenism that they avoid injuring him, and his presence on the islands is esteemed a benefit by all parties. The French missionaries have been established upon the group permanently since the occupation of the islands by that nation. Their principal establishment is on Nuuhiva, and their influence strongest on the leeward islands. There is at Hivaoa a French priest who has lived at Halawa, Oahu. Port Anna Maria, on Nuuhiwa, is the capital of the French Government. The Governor and the Bishop reside here. The harbor is landlocked, secure, and much public work has been done by the authorities in buildings and road making. The nuns have a fine and well conducted boarding-school of sixty girls, with buildings pleasantly located, and there is also another school of forty boys, under the care of the priests. The great decrease and falling away of the Marquesans, however, is very discouraging to missionary effort, which, added to the intractable disposition of the adults, causes the hope of the missions to depend mostly on the education of the young.

The islands are fertile. An effort is being made by the authorities to introduce the cultivation of cotton and coffee, both of which grow luxuriantly. Messrs. Stewart & Co., of Tahiti, have purchased land and intend to introduce laborers for raising cotton. A cargo of cotton, on freight, was offered to the *Morning Star*. The Government has enacted wholesome laws against murder, wars, canabalism, sorcery, &c., which, on the leeward islands, are beginning to take effect, and are exerting a salutary effect in checking these evils. On the windward islands the wild independence of the pagan tribes still remains unawed by civilized law.

About twenty Marquesans, in 1865, were brought hither for the purpose of educating them, and to bring them into contact with Hawaiian civilization. Unfortunately for the experiment, the change of food, climate and scene proved fatal to more than half of them. Those living were returned to their native homes by this trip of the vessel. They were joyfully welcomed by their relatives and friends, although much ill-feeling had existed during the first part of their absence. It was difficult for the natives to understand why the deaths which had occurred should not be laid to the fact of their relatives being taken away to foreign and distant shores.

The population of the Marquesas group, according to the French Governor, is 8,000, of whom 5,000 live upon Hivaoa, and the balance on the other five islands of the group. The small-pox in 1863 raged fearfully there, and in many valleys nearly destroyed all the people. In Uapo, out of a population of 1,000, there perished 700 by the pestilence."

A French View of the Sheffield Outrages.

The *Revue des Deux Mondes* publishes an article on the reform movement in England, in the course of which the writer refers to the Sheffield outrages in these terms: "The list of these crimes is too hideous for us to attempt to produce it. What we must not omit is, that the guilty were generally pretty well known, and no one dared denounce them to justice; that the secretaries of other Unions bore their share in the expense of these expeditions; that, finally, these murderers and incendiaries have declared that not only had they no motive for animosity against their victims, but that often they did not even know them. What is, above all, noticeable in these little jobs is the indifference with which the workmen have always acted, and the entire absence of that sort of shame which is rarely wanting, even in the vilest of mankind. Where morality and religion had ceased to influence the conscience it might be supposed that the fear of the law would yet have been a sufficient check. Not a bit of it. The Sheffield workmen seem to fear the vengeance of the chiefs of the unions alone, and obey their secretaries as implicitly as the fanatics of Syria 800 years ago obeyed the Old Man of the Mountain. Only that the assasins of those days were animated by the hope of going to that paradise of whose delight they were granted a foretaste, while it is for a few shillings and for settled price that murder is done in Sheffield. In reading the reports of the sittings of this commission we involuntarily call to mind the celebrated inquiry which was made at Rome in the time of Alexander VI., of which Burkhardt has preserved as a few particulars, when the Duke of Valentinois, jealous, as it is said, of the preferences which his sister, Lucrezia Borgia, manifested for his brother, the Duke of Candia, had caused him to be assassinated and thrown into the Tiber. A boatman had seen the whole affair; and when he was asked why he had not given his evidence sooner, he declared that, as he had witnessed in the course of his life many similar adventures to which no one had paid any attention, he had not thought that this last could produce more impression than the others. This *naive* answer gives an idea of the intimidation which used to prevail in Rome, and which has prevailed but recently in England. It explains the indifference with which these crimes, instigated by the heads of the unions, were regarded in Sheffield, even by people who had no interest in the matter and held a respectable social position. Such moral views recall the most infamous times of Italy in the fifteenth century: coupled with the scenes of brigandage enacted in London itself by hordes of robbers and thieves who, under the pretence of accompanying volunteer regiments, stripped at mid-day those whom they encountered on their route, they are well calculated to teach modesty to nations who are proudest of their power."

Cremation vs. Inhumation.

The *Journal des Connaissances Médicales* contains an article by Dr. Caffe on the much controverted question regarding the expediency of returning to the ancient custom of burning instead of burying the dead. Alluding to the new cemetery which the City of Paris purposes establishing at Méry, near Pontoise, and which will measure 849 hectares (2,125 acres,) the author of the article doubts whether even at that distance the emanations from that vast necropolis may not exercise a baneful influence on the sanitary condition of Paris. At present, whichever way the wind blows, the putrid effluvia of Père Lachaise, Montmartre, or Montparnasse are carried into the heart of the city, and the water we drink contains cadaverous particles in dissolution. When we consider that a mere scratch of the dissecting knife may occasion death, or at least require immediate amputation of the injured part, the importance of avoiding all such deleterious influences cannot be denied. Taking into consideration the motives of piety which induce us to desire the preservation of the bodies of those we loved dearly, Dr. Caffe examines for an instant whether embalming might not be resorted to on a large scale; but he soon discards the idea, on reflecting that such a practice would involve the necessity of constructing vast subterranean receptacles, which would in a short time exceed in extent the city of the living. Cremation, therefore, is the only alternative beside inhumation. The Greeks the Romans and the Gauls used to burn their dead—why should not we? This practice is not contrary to any moral or religious principle, for the first Christians themselves used thus to dispose of their dead, and if the Fathers of the Church objected to it, it was solely because polytheistic superstitions were at that time connected with the custom. Dr. Caffe next considers how the cremation of the dead could be effected. To burn the bodies on funeral piles like the ancients would in our days be a far too costly process; but we have other and better means of attaining the same end. Let a large edifice, which might be call a *sarcophebe* (purifier of the body) be erected on some elevated point of the town; let the body be laid on a metallic plate, and slid into a furnace, there to be incinerated in a short time. The ashes might then be collected into an urn and returned to the family. All this process might be effected with the usual solemnities.

Remarkable Landslip on the West Coast of Ireland.

Rev. Patrick Malone, Parish Priest of Belmullet, writes to a Dublin paper, giving an account of an extraordinary convulsion of nature which occurred recently within eleven miles of that town. The "side of a mountain was raised from its bed, and suddenly breaking up into huge fragments, proceeded down the inclined surface carrying destruction in its course, until it spent its fury in the waters of the Atlantic." The portion of mountain which broke up contained an area of about forty acres; and though the elevation was not more than one foot in fifteen, the great altitude from which the subterranean current descended accounts, he thinks, for the irresistible force which attended it. Hundreds of large fragments, some of them measuring 2,000 cubic feet, are now, Mr. Malone says, to be seen thrown in on either side and strewn upon the undisturbed plain, without the appearance of water having accompanied them there. His explanation of the phenomenon is, that the great drouth of the preceding two months created a vacuum between the peat surface and its gravelly substratum. The heavy fall of rain being pressed into the cavity produced the eruption. Several families had a narrow escape of their lives, some persons having been carried forward a distance on the moving and breaking ground. The bog *débris* is scattered over the crops of several poor men, a road is blockaded by the fragments, a dale closed up, and a valley created "where nothing but a mountain appeared before."

Murder of Northern Men in Texas.

The Corpus Christi (Texas) *Advertiser* of July 20 has the following:

"Ramirena Rancho, about fifty miles from Corpus Christi, was the scene of a double murder last Friday night. Alfred Worrell, aged about 20, and a younger brother, aged about 14, who were living at that rancho, were brutally murdered by two Mexicans at the time above stated. The fiends doubtless imbrued their hands in blood for the sole purpose of obtaining money. The house was ransacked, and we are informed they obtained $45 in specie and about $50 in greenbacks. The country is thoroughly alarmed and several parties are in pursuit. The two victims were decently interred by the people of the neighborhood. They came to this country from Philadelphia about a year ago, and in company with a surviving brother were devoting their attention to sheep raising."

Oyster-eating Extraordinary.—One dreadful gourmand has been specially stigmatized. The cruel dog-whelk, or "Piercer," is branded as the greatest destroyer of myriads. He ought to be good eating himself, he is so tasty in his own food. The piercers swarm up like locusts in the Spring, and are wondrously prolific. They are regularly hatched from nests; each nest contains about 800 eggs, and every egg has forty infant demons softly nestled in tiny cists. These spring quickly to maturity, and set to work at boring. With an organ wonderfully adapted for the purpose, they drill a hole in the shell of the young oysters, and suck out their luscious lives. A legion of crabs follows in the wake of the whelk, and these prick out and clear away the remnants of the murdered bivalves. At Lahillon, near the Ile des Oiseaux, there are four men who live in a boat which floats over the famous breeding beds below. The duty of these four men is to watch the line of march taken by the army of piercers. As the boat sleeps in its own shadow on the unruffled surface, they see the young spat floating above the seaweed like white spangles, and then descending to its resting-place. Next a thin white line of whelks advances, and the young oyster is slain. They gather those whelks at low tides, and M. Compe, chief of the ostreacultural department, records that one man has been known to gather fourteen thousand whelks in two hours.—*All the Year Round.*

The New-Bedford (Mass.) *Mercury* says: "We hear the questions of 'who shall be Gov. Bullock's successor?' quite freely discussed. The Governor's renomination and triumphant reëlection is considered settled. But it seems the impatient ones cannot wait beyond one more year. The aspirants named quite often are Lieut.-Gov. Claflin, Hon. John B. Alley, Dr. George B. Loring, Hon. Joseph A. Pond, Hon. Robert C. Pitman and Hon. Henry L. Dawes. We have heard other names, but not of aspirants for the place, and among these Hon. J. C. Stone, of this city. The western part of the State will press Mr. Dawes with a good deal of vigor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO WATER METER INVENTORS.

Office Croton Aqueduct Department, Rotunda City Hall Park, Aug. 12, 1867.

Notice is hereby given to inventors that a series of tests upon water meters will be conducted at the Croton Pipe Yard on the 16th day of September, 1867. Meter inventors are respectfully invited to attend the trial, and send in their meters as early as possible in order to avoid delays in attachments, &c.

For further information address E. A. FUERTES, Engineer in Charge of Experiments.

THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

TO ALL HOP PRODUCERS AND DEALERS.

The following resolution was passed at the Seventh Brewers' Congress at Chicago, June 6, 1867, viz.:

Resolved, That all sacks and bales of hops should be marked by the seller with the gross and the net weight, and that only the net weight should be paid for: that the members and associations pledge themselves not to buy any hops unless thus marked, or of any dealers who do not conform to these requirements; that they should go into effect when the new crop came into market in the Fall.

TUCKER, CARTER & CO.,
NO. 70 SOUTH-ST.,

Manufacturers of manila and tarred cordage, bale rope, twines and bagging for Sea Island cotton and hops of the well-known Anchor and Sea Island brands.

Importers and dealers in Manila, Russian, Italian, Sisal, Jute and American hemps, gunny cloth and gunny bags. Also in store and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, 130 bales Dundee bagging, assorted from 1½ to 2 lbs. per yard.

State of New-York, Inspector-General's Office, No. 46 University-place, New-York, Aug. 1, 1867.

THE BOARD FOR THE EXAMINATION of Breech-loading Small Arms having adjourned to Sept. 17 next, hereby gives notice that the session commencing that day, will, as to the public trials of guns, be final, and will occupy only five days. Exhibitors must, therefore, be fully prepared on that day at the State Arsenal (7th-av., corner 35th-st.) for testing their guns in accordance with the regulations adopted.

Two days will be devoted to examination and tests of cartridges for breech-loaders. By order

SILAS W. BURT,
Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General, Recorder of the Board.

TO THE EXEMPT FIREMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—The undersigned hereby give notice that they have at their disposal two free scholarships in the University of this city, to be filled by the sons of exempt firemen. Applications will be received until September 10. For further particulars apply to DAVID WALKER, No. 415 Canal-st.
JOHN M. COSTA, No. 115 Nassau-st.
WM. HITCHMAN, No. 17 East 85th-st.
PETER MASTERSON, cor. 7th-av. and West 59th-st.
School Committee Board of Trustees.

B'nai Berith Benevolent Society, New-York, Aug. 8, 1867.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE J. O. B. B., DISTRICT NO. 1.—You are herewith requested to attend an annual general meeting of this Society, to be held on SUNDAY, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 56 Orchard-st., to receive the financial report and elect Trustees, and transact other important business. By order of the President,
S. HAMBURGER, Secretary.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 46 John-st., New-York.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE MERCANTILE Towing Association for the election of officers, will be held at their rooms, Washington Hotel, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 14, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited to attend.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, MEN'S AND LADIES' boots and shoes; custom work; none but manufacturers conferred with. Apply at Sweeney's Hotel, Room No. 103, at 9 o'clock A. M.

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—A NOTE DRAWN BY H. W. JOHNSON & CO. to their own order, and dated July 5, 1867, four months, for $611 70, having miscarried in the mail from New-York City to Cold Spring, L. I., all persons are hereby forbidden to negotiate the same, as payment thereof has been stopped. Any person having possession of said note will please forward the same to the owner, E. T. HEWLETT, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT ENGINE AND boiler. Can be seen running daily at No. 123 Church-st., corner of Thomas-st. YOUNGS & CORBEY.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.
JAY COOKE & CO.

CALIFORNIA STOCKS AND BONDS.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND COUNTY,
SACRAMENTO CITY AND COUNTY,
STOCKTON CITY,
CUBA COUNTY,
SANTA CLARA COUNTY,
PLATTE COUNTY,
CALIFORNIA STATE TELEGRAPH,
SAN FRANCISCO GAS,
SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD,
CENTRAL RAILROAD, &c., &c., &c.,
Bought and Sold on Commission.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES.
AUGUST 13, 1867.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,

BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.
No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $26 58 DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive 70 cents DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $6 70 DIFFERENCE.
ON EACH $1,000.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,
Buy and sell at market rates:
SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES;
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES;
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, ALL SERIES;
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND
GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

Registered Interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.

7.30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7.30s.

Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.

Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.
RODMAN, FISK & CO.

FOR SALE.
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES.

Also, a large variety of insurance and other securities, including city and county bonds, paying good dividends, at the lowest rates for investments, in lots to suit purchasers, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., N. Y.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.

Exchange on London and Paris,
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow,
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
No. 54 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

Office of the New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, Stonington, July 30, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, UNDER authority granted by the stockholders at their annual meeting in September, 1864, and pursuant to acts of the Legislatures of Rhode Island and Connecticut, passed in 1865, have decided to increase the capital stock from $1,754,600 to $2,000,000, for the purpose of purchasing the controlling interest in a line of steamers to run in connection with this road.

The distribution of the new stock will be made at par, and stockholders registered upon the books of the Company on Aug. 5 will be entitled to the increase—say about 15 per cent on the number of shares then held by them—provided they notify Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, New-York, Agents of the Company, that they will avail themselves of the right on or before the 20th of August proximo, after which date all stock not subscribed for by the present shareholders will be awarded to parties who stand ready to take the same.

Payment for the stock will be called for during the month of September next.

By order of the Board.
JAS. T. DAY, President.
V. S. Noyes, Secretary.

Office of the Trustees of Creditors and Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi R. R. Co., (Eastern Division,) No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, Aug. 1, 1867.

TO THE CERTIFICATE HOLDERS.—A special meeting of the holders of certificates issued by this trust, will be held at the Office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of September next, at noon, to take final action upon the closing of the trust and the reorganization of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company. As the trust deed requires that three-fourths in interest of the owners, or their legal representatives, of both preferred and common certificates shall be present and voting, to carry out the object above stated, certificate holders are earnestly requested to have their certificates transferred to their own names, and to be present at the meeting in person or by proxy. The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, the 31st of August, and remain closed until the final adjournment of the meeting. The Trustees only await the action of certificate holders at the meeting now called, to close the trust and reorganize the Company. By order of the Trustees,
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE KIP AND BUELL GOLD MINING AND TUNNELING COMPANY, OF COLORADO.—Gentlemen: At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held July 9, 1867, it was resolved that in order to comply with the rules and regulations of the New-York Mining Board, a Register be appointed to countersign all stock certificates, and that by publication in two or more newspapers, as well as by circular, the stockholders be apprised of the action of the Board, and earnestly requested to forward to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, No. 5½ Pine-st., the respective certificates of stock that the same may be registered and countersigned. By order of the Board.
SILAS P. WOOD, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND mortgage bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company.

The undersigned will receive proposals to the 24th inst. inclusive, at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of $2,000 of said bonds for the purpose of the Sinking Fund.

JAMES C. BELL, FREDERICK A. COE, CHAS. A. RAPPALLO, } Trustees.
New-York, Aug. 14, 1867.

New-York, July 25, 1867.

STOCKHOLDERS IN THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY who favor such a change in the administration as may secure to the owners of the property some regular income out of its very large present and prospective earnings, are requested to send their proxies to any one of the undersigned.
WORK, DAVIS & BARTON,
D. P. MORGAN,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL.

Office of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, Pittsburgh, Aug. 12, 1867.

HOLDERS OF RECEIPTS GIVEN FOR subscriptions to the NEW STOCK will receive their certificates by presenting them, properly indorsed, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.
J. P. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Co., No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at their office in New-York on WEDNESDAY the 14th day of August next, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer-books will be closed on the 3d day of August and reopened on the 20th of said month. By order of the Directors.
CHAS. P. GILPIN, Acting Secretary.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED MUNICIPAL BONDS.—City of Quincy bonds converted into above bonds, on which the state of Illinois pays and is now paying interest, at State Agency, New-York, the same is on State debt, through KIDD, PIERCE & CO., No. Broad-st.—New-York, July 15, 1867.

Yonkers and New-York Fire Insurance Company of New-York, Office 161 Broadway, July 17, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. free of Government tax payable on demand.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, August 13, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	110¾	111	Aug. 7.30	107⅞	107⅞
Coupon, 1881	111¾	111¾	June 7.30	107⅞	107⅞
5-20 Regist'd '62	109	109¼	July, 7.30	107⅞	107⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62	113¾	114	Aug., C.I.N't's, '64	119¼	119⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64	110	110¼	Oct., C.I.N't's, '64	118¼	118¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	110¾	110⅞	Dec., C.I.N't's, '64	117¾	118
5-20 " new, '65	108¾	108⅞	May, C.I.N't's, '65	116¾	117¼
5-20 " new, '67	108¾	108⅞	Aug., C.I.N't's, '65	115¾	116¼
10-40 Reg.	99¾	99⅞	Sept., C.I.N't's, '65	115¼	115¾
10-40 Coupon	102¾	102⅞	Oct. C.I.N't's, '65	114¾	115¼
Gold	140⅝	140¾			

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

GOLD for Custom-house purposes furnished at lowest market rates.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
First Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds bear interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, and are sold at NINETY PER CENT. and accrued interest from July 1, in currency.

☞ STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

First Mortgage Bonds of the
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,

HAVING 20 YEARS TO RUN, AND BEARING 6 PER CENT. INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN,
FOR SALE AT 90, BY
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

Government Securities of all Issues
BOUGHT AND SOLD,
OR EXCHANGED FOR THE ABOVE BONDS,
AT FULL MARKET RATES.

INSURANCE SCRIP.
GREAT WESTERN, Marine,
COMMERCIAL, Marine,
ATLANTIC, Marine,
PACIFIC, Marine,
WASHINGTON, Fire,
CONTINENTAL, Fire,
AMERICAN, Fire.
Wanted at No. 46 Pine-st., by
W. C. GILMAN.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
New-York, July 30, 1867.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES falling due Aug. 15, 1867, will now be received at this office for examination.

Assort the notes, each denomination separately, and list them on the schedules furnished by this office. Schedules may be had upon application to the Conversion Department.
H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer.

FOR SALE—CHRISTIAN COUNTY AND HENDERSON County 7 per cent. Kentucky Bonds; interest payable semi-annually in this City. These are first-class securities. Appply to J. T. BOYLE, President of the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad, at the office of GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

WATERTOWN CITY (WIS.) BONDS WANTED.—The highest prices paid for Watertown and all other securities issued in Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, &c., including farm mortgages, corporation bonds, &c. Apply to or address GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS and election of officers of the ROCKLAND CEMETERY will be held Aug. 17, at 12 M., at No. 1 Park-place. B. FRANKLIN CLARK, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.
TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 15th inst., at No. 122 Bowery.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
Aug. 12, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 141 Broadway,
July 25, 1867.
CASH CAPITAL $200,000
SURPLUS 61,231

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 1st day of August.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY.

TWENTY-EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on its capital stock, free of the Government tax, payable on the twentieth day of August, instant.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the Howard Insurance Company's office, by H. A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent; in Albany, at the New-York State National Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida National Bank; in Syracuse, at the Syracuse National Bank; all others at the Lake Ontario National Bank, Oswego.

Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office, Oswego.
L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
Oswego, Aug. 8, 1867.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 9 WALL-ST.
CASH CAPITAL $200,000
ASSETS AUGUST 1, 1867 308,179
LIABLITIES 2,072
New-York, August 5, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a *Dividend of Five per cent. and Government Tax*, payable on demand.
MARTIN L. CROWELL, President.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

Office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., No. 26 Exchange-place, corner William-st., New-York, Aug. 9, 1867.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST OF AUGUST, 1867, on the SHEBOYGAN COUNTY RAILROAD AID BONDS, will be paid at this office on presentation.

The above bonds, with past due coupons, will be exchanged for the new issue of bonds, in accordance with act approved March 22, 1867,) at this office, from and after this date, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M.
GEORGE P. FITCH, Secretary.

Office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., New-York, July 11, 1867.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August, free from Government tax.

The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 2d inst.
By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

Office of Central Petroleum Company, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York, Aug. 5, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of TEN cents per share, payable to the stockholders on the 15th inst., at the office of the Company. Transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th, both days inclusive. AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
Now occupying their
NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING HOUSE,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-avenue
Opposite Cooper Institute.
DEPOSITS of $1 to $5,000 received, and
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000.
Bank open from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 P. M.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. Lillie, Secretary.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK, ASTOR-PLACE—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. for Deposits and Payments; 5 cents to $5,000 received.

Notice—The usual semi-annual Dividend at the rate of six per cent., free of Government tax, will be paid to the depositors for the six months preceding Aug. 1, payable on and after the 15th of August. Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of the depositor and draw interest from the 1st of August.

N. B.—Money deposited up to the 20th of August will draw interest from the first of said month.
J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

HOTELS.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE,
HANOVER-ST., BOSTON,
is the largest and best arranged hotel in NEW-ENGLAND. The sleeping rooms are spacious and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished, and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class hotel in every respect.
LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF J. D. OTTIWELL, formerly of No. 89 Third-av., by his mourning wife and sick child. Address M. H. OTTIWELL, care of Mrs. McFarland, 2d-st., corner 9th-av., New-York City, immediately.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE PROPERTY now occupied as an iron safe manufactory, Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st., 100x100 feet, between Delancy and Rivington; four two-story attic and basement brick dwellings in front, and substantial three-story factory and other brick buildings, suitable for any kind of manufacturing purposes, on rear of lots. Inquire of ROBERT M. PATRICK, No. 63 Murray-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.—ON the Erie Railway, forty minutes from Chambers-st., are now offered at moderate rates, the choice building plots of the Mount Rutherford Company; fine cars, frequent trains, low fare, fine views, high land, health and beauty all around. Maps, circulars, and all information may be had from JACOB SHARPE,
General Agent, No. 24 Pine-st.,
and agent for country property on Erie Railway.

CHERRY HILL.

For sale at Cherry Hill, N. J., eight miles from 42d-st. ferry, reached by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and Hackensack Railroad, elegant country residences, neat cottages and eligible building sites, fronting on wide streets and avenues.

HOUSES ERECTED TO ORDER,
and money advanced to parties desiring to build. For photographs, maps and full particulars, apply to
A. D. MELLICK Jr., & BRO.,
No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN EASTHAMPTON, HAMPSHIRE County, Mass., the residence of the late Mrs. Mary Swit, situated on the street opposite the mansion of Samuel Williston, Esq., and adjoining that of E. H. Sawyer, Esq., a convenient distance from three churches and the Williston Seminary. It is built of the best material and in fine style; is in perfect order, heated by a furnace, lighted by gas, and has all the conveniences and appliances of a first-class residence. It offers a rare opportunity to a family of ten or twelve persons desiring a beautiful country residence in the vicinity of a justly celebrated institution of learning, and in a neighborhood of wealth and refinement. Apply to S. F. PHELPS, No. 37 Park-row, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., New-York.

HOTEL FOR SALE IN MEDINA, ORLEANS COUNTY.—The buildings and entire premises known as the "Padlock House." This is the most eligably situated and best piece of property of the kind in the State for the money asked and must be sold immediately to close an estate. For further particulars address EXECUTOR, Box No. 2,744 Post-office, or Messrs. BREED & SMITH, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FARM AT IRVINGTON, N. J., of 46¼ acres, thoroughly cultivated, including crops, stock, horses, wagons, &c.

Also, 23 acres in grass and oats, near Irvington, and several lots on High-st., Newark, eligibly situated and nearly 200 feet deep. Prices low and terms easy.
C. WALSH, Newark, N. J.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE of five acres, carriage-house, stables, &c., one hour from Wall-street, in perfect order, gas, &c., 1½ miles from Harlem Bridge, near the water, in Westchester County; price $25,000. Apply to W. J. HARRIS, Continental National Bank.

$25,000.—A VALUABLE IMPROVED property at Newark; a handsomely finished and substantial brick house, with wing addition, containing 13 rooms; brick stable on a street in the rear; grounds 107 feet front, 218 feet deep. Inquire at Room No. 4, Custom-house, Newark, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FARM FOR SALE.—EASTCHESTER, WESTCHESTER County, N. Y., 200 acres, with mansion and farm houses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings; situate about two miles from Williams Bridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

BRICK-CLAY LOT WANTED—NEAR New-York City by water.
Address No. 108 Worth-st.
New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

State of New-York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 27, 1867.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—Sir: Notice is hereby given that at the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of Francis C. Barlow.
A Comptroller, in the place of Thomas Hillhouse.
A Treasurer in the place of Joseph Howland.
An Attorney-General, in the place of John H. Martindale.
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of J. Platt Goodsell.
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Franklin A. Alberger.
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of David P. Forrest.
A Judge of the Court of Appeals in the place of Henry E. Davies.
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in the place of William H. Leonard, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, five Senators, for the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.
Twenty-one members of Assembly.
A Sheriff in the place of John Kelly.
A County Clerk in the place of William C. Conner.
A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Edmund L. Hearne.
Two Supervisors, in the place of John Brice and Orison Blunt.
One Supervisor, in the place of Joseph B. Taylor, appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Alexander Shaler.
A District-Attorney, in the place of A. Oakey Hall.
A Justice of Court of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady.
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of John M. Barbour and Claudius L. Monell.
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Yours respectfully,
FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Secretary of State.

Sheriff's Office, City and County of New-York, } ss.

I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.
Dated New-York, Aug. 10, 1867.
JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Newspapers not officially authorized to publish this notice will not receive pay for its insertion.—Chap 480, Laws of 1860.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For building sewer in 129th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

2d. For building sewers in Water-st., between Peck-slip and Dover-st., and in Madison-st., between Roosevelt and Pearl sts.

3d. For building sewers in Norfolk-st., between Hester and Grand sts., and in Suffolk-st., between Grand and Broome sts

4th. For paving with stone blocks 30th-st., from 1st to 5th-av.

5th. For building sewers in Cherry-st., between Montgomery and Jefferson sts., and in Clinton-st., between Cherry and Madison sts.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1st. Both sides of 129th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; also, all the lots on block No. 715, lying between 128th and 129th sts., and 6th and 7th avs.

2d. Both sides of Water-st., from Dover-st. to Peck-slip; also, both sides of Madison-st., from Roosevelt-st. to Pearl-st.

3d. Both sides of Norfolk-st., from Hester to Grand; also, both sides of Suffolk-st., from Broome to Grand-st.

4th. Both sides of 30th-st., from 1st-av. to 5th-av., to the extent of half the block on the intersecting avenues.

5th. Both sides of Cherry-st., from Montgomery to Jefferson-st.; also, both sides of Clinton-st., from Cherry to Madison-st.; also, both sides of Monroe-st., from Montgomery to Clinton-st.; also, the west side of Montgomery-st., from Madison to Cherry-st.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
Board of Assessors.
Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Aug. 8, 1867.

Department of the Interior, United States Patent Office, Washington, Aug. 7, 1867.

ON THE PETITION OF HENRY WATERMAN, of Hudson, New-York, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 15th day of November, 1853, and reissued the 9th day of July, 1867, for an improvement in Safety-valves for Locomotive Engines for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 15th day of November, 1867, it is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday, the 28th day of October next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing: all testimony filed, by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony must be filed in the office twenty days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within ten days after filing the testimony.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the *Republican* and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the *Times*, New-York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.
T. C. THEAKER,
Commissioner of Patents.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK (comprising the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City of New-York), No. 61 Chambers-street.
ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by his deputy, at his office, No. 61 Chambers-street, daily (Sundays excepted), commencing on the second day of August ensuing and ending on the second day of September, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, pianofortes, gold watches, licenses, and upon incomes for the year 1866. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector.
Dated New-York, July 15, 1867.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—SEVENTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPRISING THE ELEVENTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of law, that I have received the Annual Collection list of the valuations, enumerations and assessments of this district, under the Internal Revenue laws of the United States, for the present year; that the taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally, or by deputy, for the collection of the same at my office, in the new bank building, corner of 7th-st. and 3d-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 20th day of July, 1867, to the 29th day of August, 1867, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
MARSHALL B. BLAKE,
Collector Seventh District State of New-York.
New-York, July 8, 1867.

INSTRUCTION.

NORTH GRANVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY.
REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., Principal.
W. WEDWORTH DOWD, A. B., Associate Principal.
For courses of instruction and lectures and for expenses send for catalogue. Next year begins Sept. 10.
HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.
North Granville, N. Y., July 23, 1867.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.
Instruction in Mining, Engineering, Metallurgy, Assaying, Analytical Chemistry, &c.,
Reopens Oct. 7. Examination for degree of Engineer of Mines, Oct. 3. For catalogues and requirements for admission apply to C. F. CHANDLER,
Dean of Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 26 East 21st-st., old No. 32,
will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Nos. 261 and 263 Madison-av.,
will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.
Mrs. Macaulay will be in the City from Sept. 5 until that date.
Address by letter as above.

MADAME C. MEARS,
No. 209 Madison-avenue,
will reopen her
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Friday, September 20. Madame M. will be at home after Sept. 9. Until then, all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A Select Family Boarding School.
* * * "This Institution has already taken a high stand for the safe, thorough, and accomplished education of its pupils." For circulars, address
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on
THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE,
at Maplewood, Pittsfield, Mass. One of the oldest and most successful schools in the country, widely known for its superior facilities and splendid location. Commences its Fall session Sept. 19, 1867.
C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner Park-av., will be reopened the 20th of September. Mrs. Reed's address is at Luzerne, N. Y., or as above.

MRS. JOHN W. BLIGH
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23,
HER ENGLISH AND FRENCH SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 48 West 17th-st., New-York.

MRS. WM. STUART APPLETON,
RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16.
Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

PARKER ACADEMY.
A Family School for Boys, Woodbury, Litchfield Co., Conn. Preparation for College, West Point, Naval School or Business. Address Rev. ALONZO NORTON LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491 5th-av., New-York.
Reopens Sept. 18. For information or catalogues, apply personally or by letter at the College.
H. M. PIERCE, LL.D., President.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Letters addressed as above.

NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
PARTICULARS HEREAFTER.

FAMILY SCHOOL.—A WIDOW LADY WITH one child, residing at Tarrytown, desires to receive into her family as pupils six boys between the ages of five and twelve; is an experienced teacher, and can give the highest testimonials as regards character and qualification. Address Mrs. G. A. R., until Aug. 28, at Hudson, N. Y., after that date at Tarrytown. Reference No. 321 West 12th-st., New-York.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, Columbia County, New-York.—Eighteen instructors, eight departments, $300 a year. No extras, except piano music. Term opens Sept. 9. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education.
REV. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, IN charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, a family school for girls of all ages, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25. Terms $250 per year. Circulars can be had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 118 Broadway; of J. M. RANKIN, No. 152 Broadway, or address the Principal.

CASTLERIDGE SEMINARY, MIDDLETOWN, Orange County, N. Y., an English and French Boarding-school for young ladies. The Fall Term of this institution will reopen the first MONDAY in September. For circulars, address the Principal, Mrs. M. L. READ.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—TEN BOYS ARE taken into the family of the subscriber, at the old Academy, where they receive, with the care of a home, the most thorough discipline of a school. Next session, Sept. 4. For references, &c., send for circular to
A. P. MARBLE, Worcester, Mass.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING AT the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very thorough. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing full information, apply to
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—Offering a complete English course; most competent instruction in painting, drawing, music, ancient and modern languages. Opens Sept. 11. Send for catalogue.
Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—A first-class boarding-school for young ladies and gentlemen. Fall term opens Sept. 4, and continues fourteen weeks. A full corps of teachers. $80 per term. Send for circular.
OREN PERKINS, Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—A SUPERIOR institution for advanced students; none admitted under 14 years of age; advantages of a regular College and a Christian home united; expenses very moderate. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 18, 1867, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Address Circular-street House, Saratoga, till Sept. 1, after which time Miss B. can be seen at her residence in New-Haven.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 32 WEST 19TH-ST., will re-open on Monday, September 23d. Applications may be made personally, or by letter, to Mrs. L. at the above address.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Englewood, Bergen County, N. J.—Fall term commences Sept. 12. For circulars or information apply to Revs. T. G. and E. WALL, Principals.

HOME SCHOOL FOR LITTLE GIRLS.—A lady desires to receive into a pleasant home in Litchfield, Conn., a limited number of little girls, her aim being their mental, moral and physical culture. Address for one week W., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR A LIMITED number of young ladies, three miles from New-York. Term begins Sept. 2. Apply for particulars to Mrs. W. TOWNSEND FORD, Box No. 2,169 New-York Post-office.

PROFESSOR AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 19. Address HANOVER, N. H., till Sept. 1. Circulars sent on application.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE, opens Sept. 3.—Boys of all ages fitted for business or College, or for West Point. For circulars containing list of patrons, to all of whom reference is made, address C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for Young Ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A native French teacher resides in the family. The Fall Term will commence Sept. 17.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW ACADEMY—HIGHLAND Falls, N. Y., 1½ miles South of West Point. Healthy location; fine scenery; a well-disciplined and thorough school. For circulars, address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE, SEMINARY Hill, Newburgh, N. Y., English, French, and classical boarding-school for boys reopens Sept. 11. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 17.
REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—THE FEMALE Department commences its fifty-first year Sept. 17. Catalogues sent on application.
MISS H. M. G. STEVENS, Principal.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Miss MEEKER will be at home after Sept. 1.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies will reopen at Newburgh, N. Y., Sept. 12. For circulars, terms, &c., address the Principal, Astoria, L. I.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The school year commences Sept. 12. For catalogue, containing full particulars, apply to D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, New-York, or to the Principal.

HOBART HALL, NO. 38 WEST 38TH-ST.—English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. Fifteenth session begins MONDAY, Sept. 23. Address the Rector, J. J. ELMENDORF, D. D.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL. FOUR MILES from Peekskill, New-York, opens Sept. 10. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Principal.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—FOR BOYS at No. 689 6th-av., between 39th and 40th sts.; for girls at No. 68 West 38th-st.; reopen Sept. 16. Address Miss E. M. COE, No. 68 West 38th-st.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON FAMILY SCHOOL, Cromwell, three miles from Middletown, Conn., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 11. For circulars, address MISS ROBERTSON, Cromwell, Conn.

ORANGE PRIORY, ORANGE, N. J.—A Family Boarding School for young ladies and children. Number of pupils limited. For prospectus address S. H. GALE, Orange, N. J.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next school year will commence Sept. 2, 1867. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A select boarding school for 10 boys; situation pleasant; terms moderate. Reopens Sept. 2.
LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

MME. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I., opens Sept. 3. P. A. ANDREU, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NOS. 327 AND 329 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK. REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 16. Rev. GEO. W. BACON, M. D., LL. B., Principal. Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL. B., Vice-Principal. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. Young men prepared for college, business, West Point, Naval Academy or Mining School. Modern languages under charge of experienced instructors. There are no extra charges Circulars at the bookstores.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
LIMITED BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
WILL REOPEN, No. 7 EAST 27TH-ST.,
ON 20TH SEPTEMBER.
BOARDING PUPILS LIMITED TO SIX.
TWO VACANCIES.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The next academic year of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, including a thorough English Course, Music, Painting and Drawing, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Parlor Gymnastics, Horsemanship, &c., will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 12. For admission, or circulars, with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Reopens Sept. 2. Address
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 208 Yonkers, N. Y.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 East 39th-st., first house below Park-av., will be reopened on TUESDAY, the 24th of September next. The course of instruction is thorough and systematic, and designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Superior advantages are also offered in music, drawing and painting, and all the classes are under the care of accomplished professors and teachers.

Mlle. ROSTAN will be home after Sept. 1 to receive applications personally till then. All communications to be directed to the above address.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Location healthy; scenery unequalled; building convenient; teachers highly educated, earnest working-men; system of order unsurpassed. A wide-awake thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point or the Naval Academy. For circulars address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, PUTNAM COUNTY, N. Y.—Fall session of nineteen weeks begins Aug. 15. Location beautiful and healthful; building elegant; rooms large and neatly furnished. Educational advantages in all departments of a high order; number of boarders limited to sixty. For rooms or circulars apply to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH.

CLAREMONT SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, BERGEN HEIGHTS, N. J.—Our fourth year opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11, 1867.
Rev. S. H. BATTIN, A. M., Principal.

ST. MARY'S HALL, FLUSHING, L. I.—An Episcopal Boarding School for twelve young ladies; winter term opens September 4.
REV. THOMAS DRUMM, M. D., Rector.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No 110 West 42d-st., reopens MONDAY, Aug. 23.

MILITARY AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 2. For circulars address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen Sept. 9. J. YOUNG, Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for twelve young ladies. Terms moderate.
Rev. W. PECK, Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. Reading, Berks Co., Penn. Address Miss E. F. GORDON.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER WANTED OF MILITARY tactics; graduate preferred. Address (full particulars, age, experience, church preferences, &c., BARLOW, Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

TO LET.

A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET—No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement: fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.; a fine location for insurance, banking or other business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—NO. 245; five floors, 25x114¼ feet each, let together or singly; with 12½x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

A FAMILY (FOUR ADULTS) OWNING their house, in the vicinity of the Fifth-av. Hotel, handsomely furnished, would let a portion of it to a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, who would pay liberally for superior accommodations. Address A., Box No. 2,027 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—SEVERAL FLOORS ON NINTH-AV., between 19th and 20th sts., containing four rooms each, with Croton and gas-fixtures; separate water-closets; stationery washtubs and gas meters to each floor. Apply to D. A. CUSHMAN, No. 152 9th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO RENT—FURNISHED TO A PRIVATE family only, a desirable three-story house, on 21st-st., 24x60, with all improvements, and in perfect order, just painted throughout. Rent $400 per month. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET, BROOKLYN, GENTEEL three-story and extension dwellings; gas, water, bath, newly painted, good order and neighborhood; Nos. 102, 108 and 110 Ryerson-st., near Myrtle-av.; car time 20 minutes. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-STORY house, No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic room if required. Possession immediately. Apply as above.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN 34th-st., near 5th-av., having a suite of rooms on second floor will let them to a family of adults; reference exchanged. Address E. T., Station G.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF THE THREE-STORY house No. 133 Varick-st. Apply at No. 85 Barclay-st.

TO LET — FURNISHED, BROWN - STONE house, No. 83 2d-place, Brooklyn. J. VANDERBILT, No. 23 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE PREMISES NOS. 206 AND 208 Fulton-st.; 50 feet front. Apply to C. A. DAVISON, No. 38 Wall-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FROM THE 1ST OF NOVEMBER TO the 1st of June, the use of a furnished room for three hours per day, from 10 until 1 o'clock, for a class of a dozen little girls under 12 years of age; location between 20th and 25th sts. and 6th-av. and Broadway; references given and required. Address, stating terms, &c., A. W. C., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

DOCTOR'S OFFICE WANTED—UNFURNISHED, below 14th-st.; must have a smaller room attached, for waiting, and an independent entrance; such would find a good and permanent tenant. Address R., Box No. 5,752 Post-office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, BY A family, from Oct. 1; location above 23d-st.; rent not to exceed $200 per month. Address, with particulars, Box No. 2,524 New-York Post-office.

HOUSE WANTED—ON A LEASE, AT TRENTON, Fordham, or vicinity: possession in September; must be well built and in good order. Address O. W., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, TWO IN the family, wish to hire a furnished house, first-class in style and location. Address, full particulars, location, price, &c., Box No. 915 Post-office.

FIFTY UNFURNISHED HOUSES WANTED for good tenants, by S. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st.

WANTED—A GRIST-MILL IN THE VICINITY of New-York, worth about $3,000.
JACOB SHARPE, No. 24 Pine-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT ROOMS, EN SUITE or singly, on second and third floors, No. 147 West 14th-st. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT ROOM, NEWLY FURNISHED. No. 147 West 14th-st. References.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, IN A private house, a suite or well and thoroughly furnished rooms, comprising sitting, bed and bath rooms, with breakfast only; location must be on the line of 5th-av., between 26th and 36th sts.; a liberal price will be paid for satisfactory accommodation; references exchanged. Address R. D. K., Box No. 222 Post-office.

WANTED—ABOUT 15TH PROX., PERMANENT board for a gentleman and wife, above 42d-st., between 7th and Madison avs.; a private family preferred where they dine early, the gentleman dining down town. Apply to G., Box No. 1,867 New-York Post-office.

$6 AND UPWARD FOR LIGHT, single rooms with board; $3 without board; board per day, $1 50; at Dupont House, corner Laight and Hudson-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO-PLACE.—This pleasant location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, near the Rumson Station of the Long Branch and Seashore Railroad, surf or river bathing. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth County, N. J.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A private family at Fairfield, Conn.; distance 5 miles from New-York via New-York and New-Haven Railroad; for gentlemen and wives, or a family of five or six; good board and accommodations. Apply to
WATERS & THORP, No. 14 John-st.

PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET, WITH board, at the Croft House in the Highlands of Putnam, near West Point. Terms moderate. Address S. A. EASTON, Garrison's. City references: Dr. Vermilyea, No. 1,303 Broadway; and Louis Phillips, No. 30 Pine-st., or No. 437 6th-av.

WANTED—BOARD FOR FIVE ADULTS AND three children, in a healthy location at or near the sea shore, within a short distance of New-York, where there are no other children. Address F., Box No. 1,477 Post-office, New-York.

AT YONKERS—BOARD WANTED FOR GENTLEMAN and wife; private family preferred. Address E. H. W., Post-office Box No. 5,456, stating terms, &c.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you want to know—losses, sickness, diseases, &c.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
MALTA.......................................Aug. 7
TARIFA......................................Aug. 14
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.......................................$100 Gold.
Steerage....................................$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 60 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL — CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF WASHINGTON...WEDNESDAY...Aug. 14
CITY OF LONDON.......SATURDAY....Aug. 17
CITY OF DUBLIN.......WEDNESDAY...Aug. 21
CITY OF PARIS........SATURDAY....Aug. 24
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY...Aug. 28
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York, or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF WASHINGTON, of the Inman line, will sail from pier No. 45 North River, at noon, on Wednesday, Aug. 14, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
RATES OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $110; steerage, $30—currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
CHICAGO.................WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14
NEBRASKA................WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28
MANHATTAN...............WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 17.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Aug. 31.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Sept. 14.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 28.
The elegant British iron steamship CELLA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, Aug. 17, at 12 M.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.
The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER.
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 17.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.
Taking passengers at the following rates:
From Antwerp—First Cabin.........................90 00
Steerage...40 00
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms...........................$75—$90 00
Steerage...32 50
EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin..........$170 | Steerage..........$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.
For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE.......SATURDAY, Aug. 24
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT........SATURDAY, Sept. 7
EUROPE...........LEMARIE........SATURDAY, Sept. 21
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $90.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $93
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Aug. 17.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, Aug. 24.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, Aug. 31.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

NATIONAL LINE.
Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
THE QUEEN, GROGAN..........SATURDAY, Aug. 17
DENMARK, THOMSON...........SATURDAY, Aug. 24
ERIN, HALL.................SATURDAY, Aug. 31
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS........SATURDAY, Sept. 7
Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—This company will now carry fine measurement goods from Liverpool at a maximum rate of 30 shillings per ton of 40 cubic feet and five per cent. primage.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, to Havre, calling at Falmouth, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days, at noon:
FULTON.........C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Aug. 31
ARAGO..........H. A. Gadsden....Saturday, Sept. 28
FULTON.........C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Oct. 26
ARAGO..........H. A. Gadsden....Saturday, Nov. 23
and every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FIRST-CLASS.............................$120
SECOND-CLASS............................70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information apply to
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 14.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 21.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 28.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..............................$150
Second Cabin Passage.............................100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS
Chief Cabin Passage..............................$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..............................$125
Second Cabin Passage.............................80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW AND DIRECT LINE OF STEAMERS TO ANTWERP.—The A 1 iron steamship CLEOPATRA, WM. DONALD, Commander, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, 17th August, from Pier No. 8 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
CHRISTIAN BROS., No. 18 Exchange-place.
Or FUNCH, MEINCKE & WENDT, Brokers. No. 15 South William-st.
To be followed by the steamer ACHILLES, WM. RICHES, Commander.

STEAM BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company,
INMAN LINE,
will dispatch one of their steamships from Antwerp to New-York every month, commencing with
CITY OF CORK.............................Sept. 7
KANGAROO.................................Oct. 5
For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing every THURSDAY from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.
MORRO CASTLE, RICHARD ADAMS, Master, Aug. 15.
COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Master, Aug. 22.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. S. passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.
THE CHEAPEST LINE.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. WM. WEIR, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, Aug. 24, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. A. G. JONES..........Sept. 7
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:
AUGUST 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
AUGUST 10—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
AUGUST 21—RISING STAR, Capt. C. P. SEABURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of August 10th will connect closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC from San Francisco, September 3d for Yokohama and Hong Kong; at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 21, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received from Wednesday, 14th, A. M., until Tuesday, 3 P. M.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, August 15,
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, August 22,
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships
MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, sails THURSDAY, August 15.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, sails THURSDAY, August 22,
from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—Freight 10 cents per cubic foot, being a reduction of nearly 50 per cent. For Charleston, the Florida ports, the South and Southwest. First Cabin passage $15.
During the present dull season, this line will dispatch their next ship, the fast and popular steamer SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, on SATURDAY, Aug. 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEO. CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEN. GRANT will follow Aug. 24.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, Aug. 17.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

TRAVELERS FOR EUROPE CAN HAVE trunks, packages, valuables sent to or from any part of Europe, at moderate charge, through the American European Express. AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., No. 72 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens going abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

STEAMBOATS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.
The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.
The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FIRST-CLASS FARE,
WEST, NORTH AND EAST.
Via New-York Central and Northern Railroads and Troy Line Steamers, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.
FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER FARE FROM NEW-YORK TO ALBANY AND TROY, $1.

Schenectady	1 31	Saratoga	1 75
Fonda	1 39	Fort Edward	2 45
Utica	2 45	Whitehall	3 30
Rome	2 76	Rutland	4 00
Syracuse	3 54	Burlington	6 00
Rochester	5 30	North Adams	2 00
Lockport	6 35	St. Albans	7 25
Suspension Bridge	6 75	Ogdensburgh	10 50
Buffalo	6 75	Montreal	9 75

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.
Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office, No. 308 West-st., or on board.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Aug. 13, 12:45 M.	Tuesday, Aug. 13, 3:30 P. M.
Wed'day, Aug. 14, 12:45 P. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 14, 4 P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 15, 7 A. M.	

THE STEAMER HELEN FOR SHREWSBURY.
Leave New-York, foot Chambers-st., at 8 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Saturday, will leave at 12 o'clock M., until further notice.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.
First-class steamers STATE OF NEW-YORK and CITY OF HARTFORD leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford: second-class $1 25, making it the cheapest and most agreeable route to the White Mountains.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8½, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via Schenectady with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Albany at 8¾ A. M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT — CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:10; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. MARSHALL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, for the above-named places, at 3 P. M.; returning, leaves Northport at 6 and Willett's Point at 8:15 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare $1. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, at 12 o'clock noon; and steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. HUBBELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO. Agents on Pier.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ROUTE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, VIA BRISTOL, R. I.
The Narragansett Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BEN. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS, will commence running on Long Island Sound, on MONDAY, June 17, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st., (adjoining Albany Pier,) every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 20 minutes.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters, of 3,000 tons burden, engines of 2,800 horse power, thoroughly seagoing in all respects, fitted in the most substantial manner, with water-tight compartments, narrow guards, boilers below deck, and with every arrangement for comfort and safety.
In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unsurpassed, and, in the strength of their hulls, fully equal to ocean steamers.
State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office of the Company on the Pier in New-York.
G. W. TIERS, General Agent.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wedn'day, Aug. 14, 3¾ P. M.	Wedn'day, Aug. 14, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 15, 3¾ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 15, 7 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 16, 3¾ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 16, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 17, 4 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 17, 7 A. M.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Motts Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.
Depots in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing MONDAY, June 17, 1867:
8:00 A. M.—Mail train, connecting at Waterloo with Suspension R.R. for Andover and Newton, and at Washington with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R.R. for Stroudsburgh, Water Gap and Scranton, and at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem and Allentown.
11:45 A. M.—Express train, stopping at Newark, Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Washington, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, &c.
4:10 P. M.—Express train, connecting at Easton with L. V. R.R. for Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.
2:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
3:30 P. M.—All stations from Millburn to Hackettstown.
5:00 P. M.—Morristown Express.
6:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
Orange and South Orange at 6:30, 7:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 1:00, 3:40, 4:30, 5:30, 8:45 and 11:45 P. M.
For Newark all above trains and at 9 and 10 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
A. P. BERTHOUD, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Turner's and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Suffern, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 3:30, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY.
FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY,
Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.
Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M. Passengers by boat lodge at Springfield.
On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Are closing out the entire balance of
LINEN DRESS GOODS,
at greatly reduced prices.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Have a very complete assortment of
REAL BARNSLEY LINEN SHEETINGS
AND
IRISH PILLOW LINENS,
of their own importation, which they offer at low prices. Every article warranted Pure Linen.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Have a very complete assortment of
IRISH LINENS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
ALSO,
TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, &c.,
of their own importation, which they offer at low prices. Every article warranted.

20 BALES WHITE BLANKETS.
100 Cases Pilot Overcoats.
50 Cases Blue Flannel Shirts.
50 Cases Blue Flannel Drawers.
5 Cases Wool Socks. A job lot, to be closed cheap.
WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st., (office second floor.)

R. H. MACY,
RIBBONS, LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
HOSIERY, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
KID GLOVES, &c.
AT POPULAR PRICES.
14th-st. and 6th-av.
No. 66 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

A BIG LOT YARD WIDE
MUSLINS, (splendid quality,) ONLY 12½c.
These Muslins are retailed everywhere at 20c.
25,000 yds. ALMOST LIKE WAMSUTTAS, 15c. and 18c.
ALSO, FROM AUCTION, IMMENSE
LOTS ALPACAS, DRESS GOODS,
CASSIMERES, TICKS, FLANNELS, &c.,
AT NEARLY HALF PRICE.
FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 18th-st.,
and FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

FANS! FANS! FANS!
A fine assortment of French linen and silk. Also, traveling cases and fancy goods; kid, silk, thread and buckskin gloves; ribbons, laces, collars, cuffs, handkerchiefs, corsets and skirts, at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 739 BROADWAY, opposite Astor-place, infants' wardrobes, children's cloaks and suits, sacks, dresses, caps, blankets, waists, aprons, spencers, &c., &c.; new style of sun bonnets, gored skirts, &c., &c.; ladies' ready-made undergarments; large stock of embroidered yokes; initials and monograms embroidered to order for handkerchiefs and bed clothes; stamping and stamped goods wholesale and retail.

MACKENZIE'S.—SILK SACQUES AND Llama lace shawls and circulars at half-price. No 2 Clinton-place, 8th-st., one door west of Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

EAST RIVER LINE TO CONEY ISLAND.—The steamer NAUSHON leaves every day, Sundays included, from North 8th-st., E. D., at 9¾ and 1¾; 8th-st., New-York, 10 and 2; Broome-st., 10¼ and 2¼; Peck-slip, 10½ and 2½; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 10¾ and 2¾; Sackett-st., 11 and 3 o'clock.

EXCURSIONS FOR KEYPORT—FARE 25 CENTS!—The new, fast and commodious steamer HOLMDEL, Capt. H. E. ACKERSON, will run between Keyport and New-York, landing at short pier No. 26, first above Barclay-st., as follows, during the month of August: Leave Keyport daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 P. M., and
LEAVE NEW-YORK ON
Tuesday, 13th, at 1 P. M. Thursday, 15th, at 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, 14th, at 1 P. M. Friday, 16th, at 2 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTER, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9¼, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 8, 1867.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., Aug. 24, 1867, for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.
The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, &c., the railroad materials, and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment, as follows:
4 Claw Bars.
2 Shackle Bars.
2 Pinch Bars.
4 Square Brasses.
2 Shipping Boxes.
7 Flat Cars.
130 Railroad Chairs.
25,000 Pounds Railroad Chairs.
1 Push Car Frame.
2 Crow Feet.
4 Railroad Frogs and Switch Stands.
1 Track Gauge.
9,560 Pounds Railroad Iron.
1 Locomotive and Tender.
1 Locomotive.
1 Head-light Locomotive.
14 Coupling Links.
4 Spike Mauls.
2 Spike Punches.
586 Pounds Car Springs.
2 Jackscrews and Levers.
289 Pounds Railroad Spikes.
8½ Miles Railroad Track.
2 Turn Tables.
625 Cross Ties.
1 Fire Tongs.
2 Push Car Wheels.
2 Screw Wrenches.
1 Cooking Stove.
1 Stove.
3 Hand Cars.
1 Push Car.
The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States, nor the bridge over the Boen Chica.
This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.
The route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.
The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full spiked.
The property may be inspected on application to Capt. C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., Brownsville, Texas, and any information desired may be obtained from that officer, or from the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La.
A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies whenever required, at rates not to exceed those paid by the United States to other railroad companies in the Fifth Military District.
The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.
Ten per cent. cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.
The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed "Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. J. McGONNIGLE, A. Q. M., U. S. Army, office Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La."
A. J. McGONNIGLE,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Army, In charge of office.

I. O. O. F.—OFFICE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY R. W. G. L. U. S., BALTIMORE.
The undersigned, pursuant to the 28th by-law of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, hereby invites PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING the Revised Journal of that body at its approaching annual session, to be held in the City of New-York, on the third Monday of September, 1867. The printer to furnish the necessary paper, and to stitch and cover the Journal ready for distribution; the printing to be done according to the style of the Revised Journals of former sessions, which may be seen at the office of Grand Secretary Langdon, Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Grand and Centre sts., New-York, from 6 to 9 o'clock P. M.; the matter to be stereotyped, and the plates to be delivered to the Grand Secretary in good order as soon as the requisite number of copies are struck off, which will not be less than 10,000. The proposals to state as follows: For composition, plain, figure work, and rule and figure work, per 1,000 ems; including the furnishing of stereotype plates, of size uniform with the Journal of Proceedings, from new type. Press work, per token, of 16 octavo pages, for the printing of 10,000 copies; also, price for additional copies per token. Folding, stitching and trimming, in good paper covers, per 100 copies. Specimens of paper, with prices marked thereon, to accompany each proposition, and to be addressed to the Committee on Printing of the Grand Lodge of the United States, to be under seal, and to the care of the undersigned, and to be in hand on or before 12 o'clock, noon, of the 13th September, 1867.
JAMES L. RIDGELY,
Corresponding and Recording Secretary, Office Odd Fellows' Hall, Baltimore, Md.
AUG. 7, 1867.

PROPOSALS will also be received for printing the daily Journal of the proceedings of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, at the same session. The printer to furnish the necessary paper, to fold and envelope the same; the printing to be done according to the style of the Revised Journal, one copy of which to be placed on the desk of each Representative, at the opening of the morning session each day, viz.: At 9 o'clock A. M., and the residue to be delivered under cover during the day, number of copies from one to five hundred. The proposals to be made in the same detail as prescribed for the Revised Journal, to be addressed to the undersigned at Baltimore, under seal, and to be on hand at least ten days before the session, viz.: 16th September, 1867. JAMES L. RIDGELY,
Corresponding and Recording Secretary, Odd Fellows' Hall, Baltimore, Md.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, NO. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Aug. 9, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. on THURSDAY, the 15th inst., for delivery at military posts of the several quantities of coal and wood respectively.
At Fort Columbus, 1,500 tons of coal and 200 cords of wood.
At Fort Wood, 500 tons of coal and 65 cords of wood.
At Fort Wadsworth, 200 tons of coal.
At Fort Hamilton, 500 tons of coal and 100 cords of wood.
At Fort Lafayette, 50 tons of coal.
At Fort Schuler, 400 tons of coal and 35 cords of wood.
At David's Island, 700 tons of coal.
The coal is to be of the best quality of Anthracite, of egg size, except 600,000 pounds of stove, at Fort Columbus, to be delivered in the yards at each post, to be weighed on the post scales.
Merchantable hard wood is the standard, the cord is one hundred and twenty-eight cubic feet.
Bidders will be required to accompany their bids with guarantees signed by two responsible parties, that in case their bids are accepted they will within two days thereafter execute a contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of ($5,000) five thousand dollars to deliver the coal and ($1,000) one thousand dollars to deliver the wood, as they may bid therefor, in conformity with the terms of the advertisement. Payment to be made upon the acknowledgment of the proper receipting officer of the post. All the coal and wood contracted for to be delivered by or before the 30th day of September, 1867.
The privilege is reserved of rejecting any or all of the bids if deemed advisable.
Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal" or "for Wood," and addressed to the undersigned.
For further particulars apply at this office.
By order of
Brevet Major-Gen. RUFUS INGALLS, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
R. C. MORGAN, Brevet Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR CARPENTERS' AND MASONS' WORK.
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, NO. 1 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1867.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, No. 1 Bond-st., until 3 o'clock P. M. of Aug. 16, for the carpenter and mason work of the west wing of the Idiot Asylum on Randall's Island. The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Renwick & Sands, Architects, No. 88 Wall-st.; and proposals must be accompanied with the names of two responsible persons as security for the faithful performance of the work.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
ISAAC BELL,
JAMES BOWEN,
O. W. BRENNAN,
Commissioners.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.
DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., July 27, 1867.
Proposals are invited and will be received by the undersigned at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 15, 1867, for the purchase at private sale of the side-wheel steamer *Cosmopolitan*, belonging to the United States, and now lying at Fardy's wharf, South Baltimore.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' HATS AND BONNETS—NEW styles now ready, at L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 517 Broadway. Real black lace bonnets and hats; also children's hats, flowers and ribbons; real laces half price.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES.
CARRIAGES.
ALL STYLES FOR SALE.
Several second-hand.
All kinds of harness.
C. WITTY'S Warerooms, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

ARMY WAGONS, TENTS, CAMP-MEETING wagons, grain, hay covers, awnings, boat-sails, McClellan saddles, mule collars, harness, army clothing, blankets. W. A. CARTER, No. 52 Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A YOUNG ENGLISH woman and husband; she is a thorough cook, washer and ironer, or general houseworker; he has ten years' experience as coachman; understands gardening, &c.; willing and obliging couple and moderate. Can be seen at the American Employment House, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook, one who thoroughly understands English, French and American cooking, meats, pastry and desserts of all kinds. Call at or address No. 150 West 10th-st. Has best of reference. Is an excellent baker of breakfast bread.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and sewer; would have no objection to do the work of a small family, or to take care of children. Call or address No. 109 West 15th-st., in the rear; can be seen two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged English woman as first-class cook in a private family or hotel or first-class restaurant; thoroughly competent cook in English and French cooking of meats and pastry, and all kinds of baking. Apply at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY GOOD cook, in City or country; can wash and iron in best manner; also an excellent, neat, capable chambermaid and waitress, Protestant, or will take nurse and seamstress; is active and willing. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress, or would assist in chamberwork; no objections to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference given. Call or address No. 312 7th-av., corner 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook; would assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 350 East 12th-st. No objections to the country; best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GERMAN girl to do general housework; best of references. Apply at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Christie, between Bowery and Christie-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has lived with the best families in the City; no objection to the country or a private boarding-house. Call for two days at No. 422 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as laundress or as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; best reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 326 Greenwich-st., until engaged, first floor, back room, between Duane and Jay sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING, washing and ironing or general housework, by a capable, industrious girl; is an excellent washer and ironer, a good cook, and highly recommended. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., 25th-st., situations for a large number of recommended cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, nurses, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, young girls of all nations.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl (a Protestant) as good plain cook; understands baking; has no objections to assist in washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 127 Amity-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress or invalid nurse; is capable of taking the charge of an infant; has unexceptionable references; City or country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young married woman as wet nurse whose baby is only three weeks old; for country or City. Apply at No. 384 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 513 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN woman to cook and assist in washing, or would do general housework, in country or City; good references. Apply at No. 384 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young widow woman, American, as housekeeper in a gentleman's family. Can be seen for two days at No. 364 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR FIRST-CLASS girls—City and country—English, Scotch, &c. American Employment Association, No. 364 6th-av., below 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE; WOULD do chamberwork and take full charge of a young baby; good City reference. Call at No. 387 2d-av., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as first-class waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good reference. Call at No. 396 2d-av.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMPETENT woman, in the City or country, to cook, wash and iron, or as laundress. Can be seen till suited at No. 69 6th-av., or address COOK.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW WOMAN a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands her business perfectly. Call at No. 75 Eldridge-st., Room No. 5.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 61 Essex-st., Jersey City.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as wet nurse, whose baby is but three weeks old. Call at No. 61 West 12th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—ANY DISTANCE IN THE COUNTRY situations, by a man and his wife, without incumbrance; the man as coachman and useful man; understands care of horses, &c.; can milk and work in garden; the woman as cook, washer and ironer. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts. Would be willing to take charge of a gentleman's house.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, SOBER, Protestant married man; is a practical farmer, a good coachman and gardener, having twenty years' experience in all its branches; fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; can produce most undoubted testimonials. Address W. P., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN; is a first-class groom, and a good careful driver; has been used to horses all his life; is willing to assist in gardening; no objection to the country; has the best of country and City references. Address J. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN lately arrived from Scotland as coachman or groom; willing to assist in the garden and take care of a cow and make himself generally useful about the house. Can be seen by calling or addressing private stable, No. 97 old or No. 149 West 29th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man a situation as useful young man; understands the care of horses, driving, gardening, farming, and is a good waiter; good City or country reference. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st., east side.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN lately arrived from Dublin as book-keeper, or clerk in any capacity; is quick at figures, an excellent penman; unexceptionable reference given. Call or address ROBERT, No. 158 East 40th-st., for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN in the grocery and provision business, in the City or country; has had experience; he can make himself generally useful in any store. Address S. W., Station F, 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH coachman and gardener, with first-class references; is willing to make himself useful and work for moderate wages. Call or address ALEXANDER, No. 81 Nassau-st., Office No. 3.

WANTED—A YEARLY SITUATION, BY A sober, industrious single man; can take charge of a small place, (as a gardener,) a cow and one horse, and make himself useful; good references. Address this week, M. H., No. 437 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and farmer by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is willing and obliging; the best of references given from his last place. Address E. D., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A GERMAN and his wife; both have first-class reference from former employer; the man as coachman and gardener, the woman as cook and washer and ironer. Can be seen at No. 81 Nassau-st., Office No. 3, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or groom; understands the care and management of horses; best of reference from last place. Address J. L., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN speaking the German and English languages in a grocery or produce business; best of reference given. Address F. A. B., No. 28 Avenue A.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener; understands both; will make himself useful. Address J. IRWIN, Box 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom; is a careful driver; has the best of reference. Address T. M., Box 211 *Times* Office.

ALL WANTING CLERKS, SALESMEN, porters, watchmen, coachmen, bar-tenders, grooms, waiters, and every description of male help supplied, free of charge. HEALY & CO., No. 534 Broadway.

TO PROPERTY OWNERS.—EMPLOYMENT wanted by a first-class house-painter, one who knows his business thoroughly. Address, for three days, PAINTER, Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

TO AGENTS.
Experienced book canvassers can now preëngage territory for the best book of the year. A National Work entitled
THE HISTORY OF THE GREAT REPUBLIC,
from the discovery of America to the present time, considered from a Christian stand-point.
BY JESSE T. PECK, D.D.
Address, with testimonials, BROUGHTON & WYMAN, No. 13 Bible-house, New-York.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family, where all the modern facilities are complete. Inquire at No. 44 Barrow-st.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS THE manufacture of pasteboard. A competent party will be liberally dealt with. Apply to R. F., Box No. 3,510 Post-office.

WANTED—A PORTER IN A DRY GOODS IMPORTING house; good references required. Address Box No. 1,423 Post-office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS, Tiling, &c., at the warerooms of A. D. M. HOLBY, Nos. 372 and 374 Greenwich-st., including the largest assortment of fine statuary marble, Renaissant, Romanesque and other styles of drawing-room and Brocatella, Belgium and Pyrenees inlaid dining-room mantels in this City, offered at reduced prices, the subscriber retiring from the business.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. New-York, mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THOROUGHLY VENTILATED.
The celebrated Pantomimist and Clown,
MR. G. L. FOX,
supported by the
TALENTED PANTOMIME COMPANY.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8.
LAST WEEK
of the dazzling pantomime,
LITTLE BOY BLUE:
OR,
HUSH-A-BYE BABY AND PATTY AND HER PITCHER.
NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, COSTUMES, LAUGHABLE TRICKS, ETC.
To be seen at all hours,
THE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM.
GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection.
PROF. HUTCHINGS...LIGHTNING CALCULATOR
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
TEN LIVING SEALS.
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
Another novelty, in which Mr. G. L. FOX and the PANTOMIME COMPANY will appear.

WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14,
AND EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
the charming and versatile
LOTTA,
in a new drama by John Brougham, Esq., entitled,
LITTLE NELL
AND
THE MARCHIONESS,
adapted from Charles Dickens'
OLD CURIOSITY SHOP.
MISS LOTTA
IN TWO CHARACTERS.
Incidental to the drama,
AN ENGLISH FAIR.
The piece produced with
NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.................WM. WHEATLEY
THE BLACK CROOK,
RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 14,
THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOURTH
performance of the Great Spectacle, when it will be presented with
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET,
strongly reinforced by new Artistes,
NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.
Marston's great new scene,
AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
in which will be given a
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
Miss KATE REIGNOLDS,
the beautiful and accomplished actress.
Successful production of Fulton & Maeder's
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER.
Original music, beautiful scenery, splendid effects and a powerful cast.
Admission 30 cents; children under 10 years 15 cents.

600. BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE. 600.
ORIGINAL GEORGIA MINSTRELS. Great Slave Troupe. Genuine Darkeys and Best Band in America. EVERY NIGHT. MATINEE for families and children SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.

TERRACE GARDEN—TO-NIGHT.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIP BERNET.....................PROPRIETOR
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, AUG. 14, at 8.
1. March—"German Riflemen"........................Voigt
2. Overture—"Yelva"...............................Reissiger
3. Waltz—"Village Swallows".......................Strauss
4. Ballet de la Reine de Saba (new)...............Gounod
5. Overture—"Rosamunde" (new).....................Schubert
6. Waltz—"Court Ball Dances"......................Lanner
7. Polka Mazurka—"Frauenherz," (new) / Polka—"Gnome" (new)....Strauss
8. Fantasia—"William Tell"........................Rossini
9. Overture—"Crown Diamonds"......................Auber
10. "The Wanderer" (with Trombone Obligato) MR. F. LETSCH....Schubert
11. Polka—"Sounds of Spring"......................Herzog
12. Potpourri—"Humoresken"........................Riede
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

NOW ON EXHIBITION
AT
THE LEEDS ART GALLERIES,
AND NOS. 17 AND 19 BROADWAY,
A FINE COLLECTION OF
OIL PAINTINGS.
Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

ARION VOCAL SOCIETY.
GRAND SUMMER-NIGHT'S FESTIVAL
on THURSDAY, Aug. 15, at P. FALK'S LION PARK, 110th-st. and 8th-av., commencing at 6 o'clock P. M., on which occasion the
GREAT PARIS EXPOSITION,
with all the royal visitors and the great prize distribution by Napoleon III., will be seen. Splendid decorations and illuminations. Brilliant fireworks. Two grand orchestras. Conductor, Carl Bergmann.
Tickets $2 each, admitting one gentleman and ladies, to be had of F. Spangenberg, No. 383 Broadway; Hanft Bros., No. 697 Broadway; E. Krollpfeiffer, No. 42 Pine-st., and from the members generally.
THE COMMITTEE.

THE GREAT LESLIE ON THE TIGHT rope THIS AFTERNOON at High Bridge. Boats leave Peck-slip every half hour. He walks rain or shine.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
NOS. 112 and 114 BROADWAY

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN,
THIS DAY (Wednesday,) Aug. 14, at 11 o'clock, within the store:
FRESH SICILY LEMONS.
50 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances, due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon sell at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. je1-lawtojy26
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawtooc25
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866. oc26-lawtode27
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866. de28-lawtoja31
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867. feb1-lawtomh28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867. mh29-lawtomy30
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867. my30-lawtoau29

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY IS OPEN TO any one having from $30,000 to $50,000, cash capital, to invest in a well-established cash-paying business. For particulars call upon or address T. D. M., at No. 41 Dominick-st., between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M. and 2 and 4 P. M. Reference given and required.

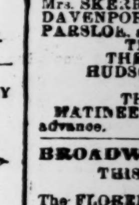
$15,000.—A PARTNER WANTED, either special or active, in a manufacturing business of a chemical nature. The articles manufactured can be sold readily for cash. A business of $100,000 can be done annually, and splendid profits realized. Address A. P., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

A MANUFACTURING AND IMPORTING BUSINESS DOWN TOWN FOR SALE—Parties wish to retire; business well established, paying large profits; stock on hand about $10,000. Address A. & B., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE FRENCH THEATRE.
This elegant TEMPLE OF ART and fashionable resort, at present closed for repairs, alterations and redecorations, will be reopened on
MONDAY EVENING NEXT,
AUGUST 19,
BY
MRS. F. W. LANDER,
formerly
MISS JEAN M. DAVENPORT,
AMERICA'S FAVORITE TRAGEDIENNE,
appearing in her celebrated role of
ELIZABETH,
QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
Assisted by a Company of Artists of her own selection.
Due notice will be given when the sale of reserved seats will commence.

NEW-YORK THEATRE—728 BROADWAY.
THIS EVENING AND EVERY NIGHT,
an original drama, in five acts, of Life and Love in these times and this vicinity, by Mr. Augustin Daly, entitled



Produced with new scenery, and the leading characters by Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Miss BLANCHE GREY, Mrs. SKERRETT, Mr. J. K. MORTIMER, Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, Mr. J. B. STUDLEY, Mr. C. T. PARSLOE, and with the great sensational incidents, THE TOMBS POLICE COURT, THE PIERS OF THE CITY and the HUDSON RIVER BY STARLIGHT, and THE DOWN EXPRESS TRAIN.
MATINEE SATURDAY. Seats secured six days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50 Cents
THIS EVENING, during the week, and SATURDAY MATINEE,
The FLORENCES in the NEW LONDON COMEDY, "CASTE."
FRIDAY—Benefit of Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.
SATURDAY—SECOND CASTE and FLORENCE MATINEE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
GREAT HIT. GREAT HIT.
TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR-ROOM.
TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR-ROOM.
WHITE HORSE OF THE PEPPERS.
TO-MORROW EVENING Benefit of Mr. DENERE

MASON & THOMAS'
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No 129 5th-av., New-York.
The want of an institution, affording, at moderate cost, the advantages of a thorough musical education, has decided WILLIAM MASON and THEODORE THOMAS to establish a Conservatory upon the most approved and comprehensive plan.
The first session of this Art School will commence MONDAY, Sept. 16.
The courses of instruction will include every branch of music—rudimentary, theoretical and practical.
The Professorships in every department have been filled by the highest talent, and the system of culture pursued, whether vocal or instrumental, will be thorough in every respect.
For full particulars as to the various courses and classes, terms, &c., see circulars, which will be mailed to any address on application to the undersigned,
MASON & THOMAS, Conservatory Office, No. 129 5th-av., New-York.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

KINDT & MANZ
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOM, NO. 845 BROADWAY,
Between 17th and 18th sts., New-York.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & CO.

JENNYS & SON'S NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES.—The instruments of this firm, for great power, purity and sweetness of tone, thoroughness of construction and elegance of finish, are equal to any in the world, and the price charged for them is the most reasonable. Factory and warerooms, Nos. 233 and 235 East 21st-st.

$50 TO $600.—THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT of new and second-hand piano-fortes in the City to let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS, FULLY WARRANTED, for sale at lower prices than at any other store in the City, at MILLET'S Music-store, No. 335 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st., in less time than any other, or no pay. Thousands elsewhere ruined, are by Dr. KENNEDY satisfactorily, perfectly cured. A cure in from 1 to 5 days of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Be wise in time. Dr. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines on earth to cure certain diseases.
HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 STANTON-st.—He makes the greatest cures known. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others. Will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other. Call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Call on or address Dr. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st.

DR. GRINDLE CAN CURE WORST cases of private diseases, and in less time than any other can. Hundreds, yes, thousands, who have gone down to premature graves, might now be living if they had consulted Dr. GRINDLE at first. Our treatment and the rapid cures prove the above assertion. Victims of misplaced confidence should certainly call. Sufferers from Nervousness, Physical Incapacity, Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Syphilis, Gleet and Strictures may rely on the most honorable, scientific and confidential treatment. Sores and ulcers quickly healed, and the last vestige of disease eradicated from the system. Call on or address Dr. H. D. GRINDLE, No. 5 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts.

SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT for the cure of all Diseases of a Private Character, at the office of DR. GRINDLE, NO. 6 AMITY-PLACE, BETWEEN BLEECKER AND AMITY STS. Those who are suffering from GONORRHŒA, SECONDARY, TERTIARY OR HEREDITARY SYPHILIS, GLEET, STRICTURE, FISTULA, RHEUMATISM, IRRITATION OF THE BLADDER, IMPOTENCE, nocturnal or diurnal emissions, the result of youthful indiscretions, or any disease whatever of the genito-urinary organs or pelvic-viscera. Sores and ulcers of all kinds skillfully treated. Those who have been unskillfully treated elsewhere, should consult their own interest and call without delay.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Consultations.—R. COBBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office, No. 28 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 30 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of strictures, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 182 Greenwich-st. and No. 321½ Bowery.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of private disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Sceptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per vial. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; $2 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

Sixth and Last Day—Blackbird again the Winner of the Hurdle Race—Onward the Winner of the Four-Mile Race, and Duke of Orleans of the Handicap. A Brilliant Wind-up of a Highly Successful Meeting.

From Our Own Correspondent.
SARATOGA, Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1867.

The sixth and concluding day of the Saratoga Meeting attracted a larger assemblage than had been present during any of the previous days. The grand stand was completely filled with a magnificent array of beauty and fashion, the lady patronesses of the meeting turning out in great force, attracted by the fascinating excitement of the popular hurdle race. The weather continued highly favorable, the heat of the sun's torrid rays being agreeably tempered by a gentle breeze. Throughout the meeting the greatest order and decorum prevailed, the admirable arrangements of the Executive securing this desirable object. The course continued in splendid order, and too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the efficient and courteous secretary and clerk of the Course, for the care and attention that he had bestowed upon it to bring it into this excellent condition. The racing was superb, especially the hurdle-race, which was one of the most exciting we have ever witnessed. Altogether, the meeting has been the most successful, both pecuniarily and for the high class of the sport enjoyed by the visitors, that has ever been held at Saratoga.

THE HURDLE RACE

was the first on the programme, and was a handicap for horses only that started in the second day's hurdle race, the winner taking $500 and the second horse $100. The distance was two miles over eight hurdles, and the same horses started that ran in the previous hurdle race. These were Col. McDaniels' blk. h. *Blackbird* and his b. c. *Red Dick*, Mr. Daley's br. h. *Zigzag* and Paul Wood's br. h. *Gen. Williams*. *Blackbird* carried the top weight, 161 lbs.; *Red Dick*, 142 lbs.; *Zigzag*, 155 lbs., and *Gen. Williams*, 140 lbs. Mr. Alloway, as in all his previous races, rode *Blackbird*, Pepper was on *Zigzag*, Gaffney on *Red Dick*, and Griffin on *Gen. Williams*. In the pools Col. McDaniels' pair, *Blackbird* and *Red Dick*, were sold together, and brought $300, to *Zigzag's* $145, and *Gen. Williams'* $53. A capital start was had, *Blackbird*, *Zizag* and *Williams* clearing the first hurdle at the end of the grand stand simultaneously, *Red Dick* three lengths behind them. The second hurdle, placed half way between the quarter and half mile pole, on the backstretch, was taken by *Gen. Williams*, two lengths before *Zigzag*, *Blackbird* at his quarters, ten lengths before *Red Dick*. At the third hurdle *Williams* was still two lengths ahead of *Zigzag*, *Blackbird* still holding the same gap open as before between himself and *Red Dick*. *Blackbird* now gave *Zigzag* the go by, and was at *Williams'* quarters as they took the fourth hurdle on the homestretch; the horses passing the stand in the following order: *Gen. Williams* first, a neck only in front of *Blackbird*, and the latter six lengths ahead of *Zigzag*, *Red Dick* still acting as whipper-in. The fifth hurdle, opposite the grand stand, was taken in the same order, but going around the turn the rear horses closed up, and amid the great excitement of the enthusiastic spectators, they all approached the hurdle on the backstretch in a cluster. *Zigzag* jumped it slightly in advance, *Red Dick*, *Blackbird* and *Williams* side by side. *Red Dick* blundered as he alighted on the other side throwing his rider rather heavily, but without his jockey, the well-trained horse continued his career, jumping the remaining hurdles with the other horses, and when they pulled up after passing the winning-post, he stopped of his own accord, and returned to the weighing stand. In the meantime *Blackbird* assumed the lead, and with *Zigzag* second in hot pursuit, carried on the running throughout, taking the remaining hurdles a length ahead, and at last won cleverly by six lengths in 4:0¼; *Zigzag* second and *Gen. Williams* third.

FIRST RACE—Hurdle Race—For all ages.—Two miles, over eight hurdles; handicap for horses only that started in second day's hurdle race; $500 to the winner; $100 to the second horse, if three or more start.
D. McDaniels enters bl. h. Blackbird, aged, by imp Albion, dam Panola, by imp Amderby, 161 lbs....1
G. Pepper enters b. h. Zigzag, aged, by Ruric, dam Zeta, by Zenith, 155 lbs....1
P. Woods enters br. h. Gen. Williams, aged, by Lexington, dam by imp William IV., 140 lbs....3
D. McDaniels enters b. h. Red Dick, four years old, by Lexington, dam Alabama, by Brown Dick, 142 lbs....0
Time—4:0¼.

THE SECOND RACE

was a dash of four miles for a purse of $1,000, for which there were two entries—Messrs. Forbes & Jerome's ch. h. *Fleetwing* and Mr. J. S. Watson's ch. c. *Onward*. *Fleetwing* had proved himself a wonderfully good horse at the distance, while *Onward* had never gone four miles, and these parties who were aware of his great turn of speed were afraid of his dangerous propensity for bolting in his races. Still it was known that since he had been ridden in his exercise by the clever young English jockey, Midgely, he had never shown any disposition to bolt; neither had he done so in his race with *Muggins* the first day of the meeting, and consequently, many who follow the fortunes of the Valley Brook stable did not hesitate to freely take the odds of five hundred to four hundred offered on *Fleetwing*. The race is easily described. *Fleetwing* made the running at his best pace, with *Onward* trailing two lengths behind, for over three miles and a half. Approaching the last quarter Midgely sent *Onward* along, challenged *Fleetwing*, and, passing him as if he were standing, won the race by three lengths in 7:38¾. The first mile was run in 1:53; two miles, 3:40¼; the three miles in 5:35½; total, 7:38¾. *Fleetwing* was badly distressed at the finish. Both horses ran in blinders.

SECOND RACE—Purse $1,000; dash of four miles for all ages.
J. S. Watson enters ch. h. Onward, 5 years old, by Ringgold, dam My Lady, by imp. Glencoe........1
Forbes & Jerome enter ch. h. Fleetwing, aged, by imp. Balrownie, dam Rhoda, by imp. Glencoe....2
Time—7:38¾.

THE THIRD RACE

was the handicap, for horses only that had run at this meeting, for a purse of $600, dash of one and a half miles. The starters were *Luther*, carrying 110 pounds; *Lucy Fowler* colt, 95 pounds; *Ripley*, 90 pounds; *Enchantress*, 95 pounds, and *Duke of Orleans*, 95 pounds. In the betting McDaniels' pair, the *Lucy Fowler* colt and *Ripley*, were backed at $100 to $50 against the field; *Duke of Orleans*, a four-year old, having many friends and backers, owing to the favorable weight he carried, being the same as the three-year old colt had on. He jumped off with the lead, and although the *Lucy Fowler* colt, who got off very badly, and through bad riding lost a deal of ground in rounding the turn above the stand, made a gallant effort to catch him, he was unable to do so, and *Duke of Orleans* won easily by two lengths at the finish; the *Lucy Fowler* colt ten lengths before *Ripley*, and *Luther* last. Time, 2:40¼.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $600, dash of one and a half miles; handicap for horses only that have run during the meeting; entrance five per cent. added.
Douglas and Johnson enter ch. h. Duke of Orleans, four years old, by Jack Malone, dam by Wagner, 95 lbs....1
D. McDaniel enters br. c., three years old, by Lexington, dam Lucy Fowler, by Imp. Albion, 95 lbs....2
D. McDaniel enters b. c. Ripley, four years old, by Jeff. Davis, dam Nina, by Boston, 90 lbs....3
T. B. Reed enters Enchantress, four years old, by Lexington, dam Ellen Bateman, by Imp. Glencoe, 95 lbs....4
Forbes and Jerome enter b. h. Luther, five years old, by Lexington, dam Belle Lewis, by Imp. Glencoe, 110 lbs....5
TIME—2:40¼.

Trotting Match on the Track of the Agricultural Society's Fair Grounds.

SARATOGA, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

A trotting match for $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, came off this afternoon on the half-mile track of the Agricultural Society's fair grounds, between S. Dunn's b. h. *Tom Hampton* and Power's *Mohawk Maid*. *Tom Hampton* was the favorite at 100 to 70, and he won the first heat in 2:48, and the second in 2:39, distancing the mare in the second heat.

National Horse Fair at Buffalo—Opening Races.

BUFFALO, Tuesday Aug. 13.

The opening race of the National Horse Fair here was a great success. The sky was rather overcast with clouds, but no rain fell, and the track was in splendid order. The attendance was very large, there being over five thousand persons inside of the track, and a large number of outsiders.

The first race was for horses who had never made a mile in less than 2:50. The first premium was $500. Fourteen horses were entered and thirteen started.

Seven heats were trotted; mile heats, best three in five. *Amber* won the first premium; *Granton Chief* the second, and *Prince* the third.

The second race was for horses that never beat 2:30; premium $1,350; mile heats, best three in five. Ten horses were entered, and nine started. Six heats were trotted, when the conclusion of the race was postponed until to-morrow on account of the darkness. *McClellan* won two straight heats, *May Queen* one and *Malcomb* one.

The first horses were called to the stand at 2:30 P. M., and the last race was postponed at 7:30 P. M. The races were very exciting, and large sums of money are reported to have changed hands. *Confidence*, the favorite for the 2:30 race, was withdrawn at the close of the fourth heat.

To-morrow, the premiums offered amount, in the aggregate, to $3,600. The first race will be for horses that never beat 2:40. Twelve horses are entered. In the second race, *Dexter* trots against his best time, (2:19,) with one running horse to push him, for a purse of $2,000.

The most perfect order has been so far preserved on the track; and not the slightest disturbance has occurred.

Time, First Race—2:44½, 2:45½, 2:42½, 2:41½, 2:41½, 2:40, 2:41.
Time, Second Race—2:30¼, 2:33¼, 2:34¼, 2:35¼, 2:35¼, 2:34½.

CAMP MEETING AT NORTHPORT.

Religious Services—Condition of the Camp.

CAMP GROUNDS, NORTHPORT, L. I., Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1867.
Correspondence of the New-York Times.

On Sunday the country people and a large number of strangers from New-York and other places, assembled here for the purpose of holding religious exercises on the grounds. A more lovely Summer day could not be desired, and the mellifluent notes of praise and thanksgiving were, doubtless, wafted on angels' wings to realms on high. A practical and common-sense sermon was preached in the morning by Rev. Dr. Adams, from Fleet-street, Brooklyn, Long Island. Text—"I, Paul, am an Apostle of Jesus Christ." The two village churches (the Presbyterian and the Methodist) suspended services in the afternoon, so that the villagers might be present to join in caroling of precious and soul-refreshing hymns in the various tents. The Sabbath-school children of the Methodist Church marched in procession to the camp, where they sang their pretty hymns and were addressed by gentlemen who seemed to enter into the feelings of the youngsters. The little ones of the Presbyterian faith held an afternoon session in their church, where a Mr. Forbes highly entertained the happy juveniles by telling them a few interesting anecdotes pertinent to their religious welfare and usefulness, as little Christians battling for the Lord. An large congregation (about 1,500 persons,) of all ages, turned out on Sunday evening, to listen to a sermon by a minister from Far Rockaway, from the words—"If the righteous scarcely be saved, where shall the ungodly and the sinner appear"—I Peter, chap. 4, verse 18. This gentleman possesses a rotundity of voice and clearness of utterance which caused every word to be audible all over the encampment. Strict attention was paid to every remark in the delivery of his sermon, which was throughout truly pithy and impressive. Yesterday, until evening, tents and a platform for the minister were being erected, which necessarily prevented the people from having devotional exercises. At 7 P. M., however, Rev. L. P. Perry preached, and selected the following as his text: "Consecrate yourselves, to-day, to the Lord"—Exodus, chap. 32, verse 29. The regular committee boat, the *Thomas Collyer*, arrived here yesterday, about 1 o'clock P. M., with a numerous and happy company, bound for the camp. The committee had their baggage taken to the ground free of expense.

The grove is beautifully situated on a gradual elevation, at a distance of about half a mile from the steamboat landing, and may be reached by stage on the arrival of the boats. A large number of the tents were ready for occupancy on Aug. 6, since which persons have remained on the grounds. This camp-meeting is, properly speaking, for the north and south Long Island districts, but a general invitation was extended to all friends. Messrs. Heman Bangs and B. Pillsbury are the presiding elders for the occasion, who are assisted in the enforcement of their rules and regulations by detectives and seven policemen under Sergt. Cornell, from Brooklyn.

The Committee have announced that there will be preaching during the week at 10 A. M. and 2 and 7 P. M. A bell will be rung every night at 10 o'clock, at which time all of those who have no sleeping accommodations must retire. Board can be had by the week for $6, and by the day for $1 50. Meals, (single,) breakfast, 50 cents; dinner, $1; supper, 50 cents; total, $2 a day for single meals.

A Massachusetts paper mentions the following incident which occurred near Newburyport a day or two since: "A number of small boys were bathing at the "Deep Hole" in the river Parker when two of them were by some means hustled off the diving rock into ten feet of water. As neither of them could swim they immediately sunk to the bottom, when Charles Ferguson, a boy nine or ten years of age, dove for them, and after several attempts succeeded in bringing them both to the surface, and landing them on the rock in a state of exhaustion and partial insensibility.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The New Marine Annunciator.

Yesterday a number of gentlemen, by invitation of the owners of "Gisborne's Mechanical Marine Annunciator," repaired aboard the United States revenue cutter *McCulloch*, for the purpose of witnessing the operation of the new apparatus. The Annunciator had been recently applied to the cutter with a view of bringing its merits to the cognizance of the Navy Department. Yesterday the navy was represented by Capts. Nichols, Whiting and Kimberley, who acted as inspectors of the invention, under the appointment of Secretary Welles. Among others present were W. W. Vanderbilt, Chief-Engineer of the Pacific Steamship Company; Charles Luling, George W. Quintard, S. K. Holtman, N. L. McCready, President of the Dominion Line of Steamers; Capt. Matthew, Horatio Allen; James R. Taylor, William Skiddy, Capt. Wendell, E. A. Quintard, M. Corzell, C. B. Fessenden, Capt. Jones, Charles Marshall, F. A. Marden, and H. P. Gisborne. The cutter was in command of Capt. Merriman.

Some time since the Annunciator was placed on board the steamer *Ville de Paris*, and shortly after a detailed description of its machinery, construction and working appeared in the Times. It may not be amiss, however, to again refer to some of the leading features of the apparatus. One of the important objects sought is to prevent accidents occurring through the misconception of orders to pilots and helmsmen, in going into and out of ports, or in moments of peril. This is said to be secured by means of the Annunciator. It consists of an instrument with two dials, placed on the bridge, each of these dials being connected by strong copper chains, one, the "transmitting-dial," with another dial in the wheelhouse in which the orders "Port," "Starboard," or "Steady" are revealed, a gong sounding at the same time to call the helmsman's attention to the order sent, while the other, the "reply-dial," is connected with the rudder-head. The orders are transmitted instantaneously, and as every movement of the rudder is registered upon the reply-dial, the officer on duty can see whether his orders are properly obeyed. This instrument is the invention of John S. Gisborne, is simple in its construction, and its operation being entirely mechanical, is not liable to get out of order.

The apparatus has been adopted by the French and English navies, and its working on board the English men-of-war is said to be so perfect that the commander has immediate control of all the guns on his own vessel. Workmen are now preparing to supply the Pacific Mail Steamship Company with the Annunciator, and it is confidently believed that it will not be long before the United States Navy Department will consent to its adoption. Those who witnessed its operations on the *McCulloch* spoke in the highest terms of its accuracy and utility. The cutter steamed up the North River to a point a little above Yonkers, and returned to Pier 3, the starting place, at 3½ P. M. During the trip the company were very handsomely entertained by Capt. Merriman and others, and toasts and sentiments to the success of the invention were freely offered.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Alarming Increase of Mortality—Children the Principal Victims—Foul Air Districts—Cholera, &c.

Dr. Elisha Harris' usual weekly letter to the Board of Health, was received by that body yesterday. It reads as follows:

"In the week ending Aug. 10, there were 708 deaths in New-York, including 120 that occurred in public institutions. The Island hospitals and asylums gave 86 of the latter number. There were 269 deaths in Brooklyn; 31 of them occurred in County institutions or beyond the limits of the City. This mortality, excluding that in County and State institutions, is high and should awaken inquiry concerning the causes and places that produced the excess. Estimating upon the census of 1865, the death-rate was equivalent to 44.53 in a 1,000 yearly, in New-York, and to 41.79 per 1,000 in Brooklyn, exclusive of deaths in the class of institutions last mentioned.

The zymotic diseases caused 46.19 per cent of all the deaths in New-York, and 48.19 per cent. of the total in Brooklyn. The diarrheal maladies have not increased in fatality, though they still constitute nearly five-sevenths of the so-called zymotic causes of death. Infant mortality decreased, except in the foulest districts. In New-York 297 infants perished that were not a year old, and 457 under five years. In Brooklyn there were 132 and 203 deaths respectively in those periods of childhood.

The six fatal cases of Asiatic cholera in New-York last week give no such anxiety as that which is caused by the fearful waste of life from the foul-air diseases in particular districts. The exotic poison seems to be controllable by sanitary chemistry and prompt medical care to prevent the increase of an infection; but the filth and foul air that kill so many children point a ghastly finger at causes which medical skill cannot remove. The mortality map last week shows where the fields are that invite pestilences. We may designate places of this kind by means of the excessive diarrhœal and infantile mortality. For example, in the First, Fourth, Seventh, Eleventh, and the southwestern sections of the Twenty-second Wards, there were 206 deaths in dwellings in a population of less than 200,000. The death-rate in the week in those wards was equal to 55 per 1,000 for the year.

In the First Ward there were 12 deaths in dwellings, 7 infants under one year and 9 under five years old. Four occurred in two blocks in Washington-street and three in one block in Greenwich-street.

In the Fourth there were 22 deaths, 9 under one year and 14 under five; four in Roosevelt-street.

In the Seventh 38 deaths, 17 under one year and 31 under five. Cherry-street had nine, and Monroe-street had eight of the funerals.

In the Eleventh 57 deaths, 26 under one and 42 under five years old. Ten were, in three foul blocks in Sheriff, Pitt and Willett streets, and in the last was the first group of cholera cases yet found this Summer.

In the Fourteenth 25 deaths, 7 under one year and 16 under five. Six occurred in two blocks in Mott-street.

In the southwest district of the Twenty-second Ward there were 52 deaths, 21 under one and 36 under five years.

In Brooklyn the chief excess of mortality was in the Ninth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards, where defective drainage seems to conspire with the domestic sources of Summer diseases. In those Wards, and in a population of about 90,000, there were 110 deaths. Beautiful as they are in location those districts will abundantly repay the sanitary care and drainage now in progress in them.

Whoever in this Summer of floods has frequently passed from the well-drained and cleanly streets of the Fifteenth Ward, or from the thoroughly drained grounds of the Central Park, to the slums of badly drained streets, obstructed gutters and muddy courts where the poor are compelled to make their homes and where sickness prevails, must have observed what constitute the conditions of local purity on the one hand, and, on the other, what are the most preventable sources of sickness and untimely deaths.

Recapitulation of Ages, Sexes and Nativities of Persons who Died in New-York and Brooklyn during the week ending Aug. 10, 1867:

NEW-YORK.		BROOKLYN.	
Men	108	Men	35
Women	106	Women	18
Boys	255	Boys	110
Girls	239	Girls	106
Total	708	Total	269
NATIVITIES.		NATIVITIES.	
Austria	1	England	2
British America	5	Germany	13
England	19	Ireland	22
France	2	Scotland	1
Germany	53	Sweden	1
Holland	1	United States	229
Ireland	98	West Indies	1
Italy	3		
Scotland	3	Total	269
Sweden	2		
United States	521		
Total	708		

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	New-York.	Brooklyn.
Zymotic infections	327	156
Of which measles caused	15	5
Of which Scarlatina caused	8	7
Of which Typhus fever caused	1	1
Of which Typhoid fever caused	8	4
Of which Dysentery caused	22	11
Of which Diarrhœa caused	[illegible]	14
Of which Cholera (Asiatic) caused	6	1
Of which Cholera infa'm caused	[illegible]	71
Of which Cholera morbus caused	5	—
Constitutional diseases	145	52
Of which the Tubercular diseases caused	132	50
Local diseases	166	48
Of which diseases of the nervous system	60	29
Of which diseases of the circulatory system	16	3
Of which inflammatory diseases of the respiratory system	34	4
Of which diseases of the digestive system	22	9
Of which diseases of the urinary system	11	3
Developmental diseases	45	26
Deaths by violence	25	5
Of which by accident and negligence	21	5
Of which by homicide	1	—
Of which by suicide	3	—
Cause not specified or ill-defined	—	1
Mortality for the week	708	269

Regatta of the Columbia Boat Club.

The annual regatta of the Columbia Boat Club will take place to-day. The programme is a a single scull race at 4 P. M., a double scull at 5 P. M., and a race between six-oar boats (out-rigger) at 6 P. M. The distance is three miles for all the races; the course as usual off the Elysian Fields, at Hoboken, 1½ miles up the river and return. The prizes are the championship of the Club for the ensuing year, and handsome gold badges gotten up by Tiffany & Co. The races will take place punctually.

Match Between Brown and Hamill.

Hamill, of Pittsburgh, and Brown, the champion oarsman, have made a match to row, on the 6th of September next, for $4,000. The race is to come off on the Hudson River, distance five miles, and to take place between this City and Poughkeepsie. A deposit of $200 has been made, and most of the balance is to be put up before the 1st of September.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

DISHONEST PORTER.

Mr. George Eckstein does business at No. 177 Duane-street, and occupies a room at the Fifth Ward Hotel, in West Broadway. A day or two since he missed a coat and two pairs of pants from his room, and as suspicion rested upon the porter, John P. Smith, he was arrested by Officer Bell, who found the prisoner in possession of the room door key, which had been left in the coat pocket. When arraigned before the magistrate the accused was fully committed for trial at the General Sessions.

BURGLARY.

On the night of the 12th inst. the lock was broken off the front door of the liquor-store No. 164 South-street, occupied by John Peters. The burglar, after obtaining an entrance in this way, carried off $4 in fractional currency, which he found in the drawer, and a watch and other articles. valued at $30. Yesterday Adolph Walters was arrested and arraigned before the magistrate, when Mr. Peters stated that he found the prisoner in possession of a portion of the plunder. Walters was accordingly committed for trial in default of bail. He is 17 years of age, a native of Prussia, and has no residence.

LARCENY OF A RING.

Mares Rhinaldo, of No. 100 Catharine-street, appeared in Court yesterday and made oath that he had lost a gold ring and breastpin a few days since. Having cause to suspect Laura Salee of the theft he caused the woman's arrest by Officer Riley, of the Fourth Ward Police, who found the ring in her possession. The magistrate locked up Laura for trial at the General Sessions, despite her protestations of innocence.

TWO DRUGGISTS HELD FOR TRIAL.

J. Delmonico Little, of No. 259 Ninth-avenue, was arraigned some time since before the magistrate to answer a charge made by Coroner Wm. C. Gover, in which Little is accused of having sold one August Homan a quantity of laudanum, contrary to law, with which drug Homan committed suicide. The case was adjourned for examination two or three times, but was closed yesterday by the accused waiving his right to an examination, when the magistrate committed him for trial at the General Sessions.

Mr. John Shuger, a druggist on the corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street, was also arrested yesterday on a similar charge of having sold two ounces of laudanum to Mary Haskins, from whose room, in Seventeenth-street, the poison was taken by Mrs. Francis Fischer, and who committed suicide by swallowing the same, as already reported. As no distinctive label had been placed on the bottle, the accused was required to furnish bail for his appearance at the General Sessions for trial. The magistrate suggested that the law be republished by the Coroners, and circulated among the druggists.

THE KNIFE.

Peter Linden, aged 19, who resides at No. 9 Harrison-street, quarreled yesterday morning with Barney Duffy, in consequence of an old dispute occurring between them while they were serving out sentences in the Penitentiary. Barney accused Peter of treachery, and finally drew a knife and stabbed Peter in the groin, causing a severe wound. Linden was taken to the New-York Hospital, and Duffy was committed by the magistrate to await the result of the wound.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

SOMETHING UNUSUAL.

J. M. Pohlaskie, No. 608 Broadway, had a young man arrested by Officer Tully, of the Fifteenth Precinct, on a charge of theft, but, upon arriving at Court, he offered to make no complaint, provided the youth would sign a very strongly-worded acknowledgment of his guilt. Judge Ledwith, on reading the document, advised the young man not to sign it, and made strenuous efforts to ascertain the reasons for the complainant pursuing so unusual a course, but without other result than the statement of Pohlaskie that he wished the paper as security for the future good behavior of the prisoner. Notwithstanding the advice of the Justice, after a private consultation between the accuser and the accused, the latter signed the paper, and Justice Ledwith, telling him that he was a fool for doing it, and, making another abortive attempt to arrive at the inner history of the matter, discharged the prisoner.

A PAIR OF THEM.

Peter Washington, No. 162 Eighth-avenue, while standing in front of his house, saw a man named George H. Jones jump from the window of one of the rooms. Going to that room he found there another man, named Samuel Stafford, who had no honest business there it appeared, for he acknowledged he had brought Jones to the room, and the latter had gone off with a pair of pants, of the value of $10, to which he had no right, choosing the window as the speediest means of exit. Subsequently, Jones was apprehended, and, in connection with Stafford, was committed in default of $300 for trial at Special Sessions.

A GOOD REASON.

Yesterday Emanuel Strach, of No. 105 Thompson-street, caught a man named Samuel Holt in the act of robbing the till of his store, there being in that receptacle at the time the sum of fifteen dollars. Holt was seized by Strach, and being handed into the custody of the Police, was taken at once to Court. Standing at the railing, a human growth, that could not have been plucked from any of her localities than the streets of a great city, it was such a rank and noxious growth, that Justice Ledwith asked, "Young man, why did you attempt to rob this man's store?" The growth emitted some of its foul vapor with the reply, "Cause I wanted money, I reckon," and was thereupon committed in default of bail to answer at the Court of Special Sessions.

IT WAS NOTHING.

Patrick Gilligan engaged at the corner of Spring and Sullivan streets in some pleasantries with a black and tan terrier of small size, and the dog taking a very natural repugnance, repelled his advances, whereupon Gilligan stuck the blade of an old penknife into the little creature, and walked off leaving it writhing on the pavement. Officer Andre happening to come along pulled out the knife, and the wound proving to be of a mortal character, the dog was killed to shorten its miseries. A notice was served upon Gilligan to appear to answer a complaint of cruelty to animals, but he paid no attention to it and yesterday he was arrested and brought in. "Young man," said the Justice, "why did you not appear when notified?" "Why," said the young man, "I didn't think it worth while; I didn't think it was anything." "Oh, you didn't," replied the Justice, and thereupon Gilligan was held for trial at the Special Sessions.

LARCENIES WITHOUT HISTORIES.

Thomas Harnett, No. 18 Grand-street, charged a boot-black, named George Murphy, 15 years of age, with stealing from him $9 and two watches valued at $16. The boy admitted his guilt, and was sent to the General Sessions.

James Taylor, No. 261 West Thirtieth-street, charged his clerk, Enos Lathrop, with the embezzlement of $14. The accused admitted his guilt, and was commited in default of $500 to the Special Sessions.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A Man Shot Dead in Barnum's Museum.—Yesterday noon a most tragical occurrence took place in the shooting gallery in Barnum's Museum, when the proprietor of the gallery, Edward Jones, was almost instantly killed. It appears that a party of young men had just concluded a shooting-match, and after their departure Mr. Jones walked back to the target, and was busily engaged in obliterating the bullet marks with a paint-brush. As he was thus employed, a young man appeared at the counter and expressed a desire to fire a rifle at the target. The boy in charge of the weapons handed the visitor a rifle, who, evidently without noticing Mr. Jones, placed the gun at his shoulder and pulled the trigger, sending the bullet through the unfortunate man's right breast. Mr. Jones only lived a few minutes after receiving the shot. The occurrence created considerable excitement among the persons collected in the building, when the cause of the disaster quietly slipped away before he could be identified by the boy, who had fainted on seeing the effect of the shot. After quiet had been restored, Coroner Wildey, who had been sent for, directed that the body be removed to an undertaker's at No. 237 Bowery, where an inquest will be held to-day. The deceased was 26 years of age and a native of this City.

The Manhattan Coöperative Association.—The Manhattan Coöperative Land and Building Association met last evening at Schneider's Hotel, in Broome-street. The object of the Society is, by coöperation, to enable each of its members to become his own landlord, by providing funds for each member to purchase houses, lands, or other real estate, within a radius of fifteen miles from the City Hall of New-York. The Society is governed by a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, Board of Directors, consisting of eleven members; three Trustees and three Auditors, all of whom must be members of the Society. All persons, on becoming members, pay an entrance fee of 50 cents on each share taken up by them and a weekly subscription of 50 cents per share; and as soon as the funds in the hands of the Treasurer amount to the sum of $1,000, the privilege of the first appropriation is sold at auction to the highest bidder. The Society already has a large number of members and is in a flourishing condition. Mr. Edwin Noon is President and Mr. James M. Morse Treasurer.

The Navigation of the Air.—A model of a steam flying-ship, patented by Messrs. Shardlow & Fest, is on exhibition at No. 116 Fulton-street. It consists of a steam vessel with large paddles, which, it is intended, by revolving rapidly and beating the air like the wings of a bird, shall propel the vessel through the air. The ship is suspended from a large baloon, the bottom of which is a huge adjustable plate, to be made of sheet-iron. The design is to place the ship, which rests on wheels, on a railroad track on an inclined plane, and the theory is, that when a certain velocity is attained, the vessel will rise in the air, and may be propelled in any direction. The steering apparatus resembles the tail of a bird. The sheet-iron plate, it is thought, catching the air like a kite, will assist in giving buoyancy to the whole contrivance. This air-ship seems to be constructed very much on the principle of that now building in California. Until it is practically tested, no one can predict with certainty whether it will be a success or a failure.

A Serious Affray.—On Sunday night Thomas McNulty, of No. 57 Baxter-street, was stabbed by John Meagher, and so severely injured that an *ante-mortem* examination was held yesterday by Coroner Wildey. McNulty stated that about 10:30 o'clock on Sunday night, John Meagher and Michael Corrigan came into his back room and demanded liquor. When he told them that he could not sell anything, Meagher threw a tumbler at him which struck his head, and while McNulty was endeavoring to escape by the door, Meagher drew a knife and stabbed him in the side. Corrigan sat down meanwhile and was laughing. As the jury rendered a verdict against Meagher, a warrant has been issued by Coroner Wildey for his arrest, the wound being a dangerous one.

Fatal Acicdent on the Sound.—On Sunday ast, Justice Thomas Jay Byrne, of Westchester, held an inquest over the body of Cornelius Lyons. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased, in company with others, among whom was one James Flanagan, left this City on last Saturday night week in a yacht, for a pleasure trip on the Sound. When off White Stone, Flanagan fell overboard and was evidently drowning, when Lyons jumped over, caught him and brought him to the surface, but before assistance could be rendered them from the yacht, they both sank to rise no more. Lyons was 19 years of age, resided with his parents at No. 46 Centre-street, New-York, and was a brass finisher by trade.

Base Ball.—The Charter Oak Base Ball Club of Hartford left that city yesterday in the steamer *City of Hartford*, and will arrive here this morning, and immediately proceed to Newark, N. J., to play the Eurekas of that place this afternoon. To-morrow the Charter Oaks will cross bats with the celebrated Irvington Club, on the grounds of the latter at Irvington, N. J. Quite a crowd of the friends of the Charter Oaks accompany the club, and, as a matter of course, are prepared to bet on the success of their favorites. This club, until within two months past, was the champion club of the State, but the Pequots, of New-London, defeated it, and now holds that title.

Arrivals in the City.—The Count of Pozos-Dulces, Havana, and Judge Watrous, Texas, are at the New-York Hotel. Blacque Bey, the new Turkish Minister, and H. Loiscan, Secretary of Legation, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. Miller and Hon. John Hogan, of St. Louis, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. H. Russell, of New-Haven is at the Albemarle Hotel. Judge Allen, of Oswego; Judge Richardson, of Vermont, and J. N. McCullough, Pittsburgh, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. Poe, U. S. A., is at the Astor House.

Casualties.—A wagon was upset yesterday morning on the corner of Forty-third-street and Eighth-avenue, and the occupants, Mr. and Mrs. Kavanagh, were thrown out and severely injured. They were taken to the house of a friend, as they reside on Long Island, near Calvary Cemetery.... Giovanni Gesti, a native of Italy, and aged 12 years, had his hand crushed by being caught in a cog-wheel used in hoisting the Barclay-street Hoboken Ferry bridge. He was taken home to Vestry-street after a visit to the New-York Hospital.

Suicide of a Drunkard.—Mention was made in yesterday's Times that Charles W. Green jumped from a third-story window of No. 44 Bowery, on Monday, while laboring under an attack of delirium tremens. Green died yesterday morning at the New-York Hospital from the injuries so received. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest during the day, when the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

Fatal Accident.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the chain of the bridge at the Barclay-street Hoboken Ferry broke and instantly killed the bridge-tender, named John Donlon, a resident of Jersey City. The remains were removed to the Chambers-street Police Station and the Coroner notified.

Relief for the South.—The United States storeship *Purveyor*, Acting Master James H. Stimpson, arrived yesterday from Mobile, after having delivered 28,000 bushels of corn for the destitute people of that State, sent by the Southern Relief Commission of New-York and Brooklyn.

Boy Drowned.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Wildey, at No. 262 East Ninth-street, over the body of Geo. Fox, a boy who was drowned on Monday evening, while bathing at the foot of East Twelfth-street. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Foundling.—Mr. Edward H. Pray, of No. 220 East Twelfth-street found a female infant, about a week old, lying on his stoop, at a late hour on Monday night. The Police committed the child to the care of the Commissioners of Charities.

The Arion Society.—The Summer Night's Festival of the Arion Society will take place on Thursday evening, at Falk's Lion Park, Eighth-avenue and One Hundred and Tenth-street.

Music at the Park.—The Park Commissioners announce that, if the weather be fine, there will be music on the lake at the Park to-day, (Wednesday,) commencing at 4:30 P. M.

Minor Items.—John Mullen, aged 40 and residing on the corner of Twelfth-street and First-avenue, had his jaw broken by the kick of a horse in the stable No. 244 Mercer-street. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.... Wm. Gorman, aged 9 years, fell into a hogshead in Rose-street and cut his foot.... Kate Noonan, a woman of abandoned character, attempted suicide last evening by swallowing laudanum at No. 51 Laurens-street. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Schutzen Corps Festival at Myrtle-Avenue Park.—Thousands of persons of both sexes yesterday found their way to Hanft's Myrtle-Avenue Park, to witness the sports of the Schutzen Corps and participate in the festivities. The Eastern District Corps, under command of John H. Diercks, left the headquarters, No. 132 South Sixth-street, at about 10 o'clock, and reached the Park at 11:30. They were shortly afterward joined by the corps from the Western District, New-York City and Jersey City, the whole force presenting a fine appearance. At 1 o'clock the shooting commenced, Captain John H. Diercks, of the Eastern District Corps, firing the first three shots, the last of which struck the staff between the two eagles, eliciting loud applause. Some excellent shooting followed, when other sports were indulged in, such as pole-climbing, jumping in bags, &c. In the evening a grand ball took place. To-day the programme comprises ladies bird-shooting, deer shooting and the crowning of the King of the Schutzen by fifty young ladies. The prizes will then be distributed, and the grand festival will conclude with a ball. The arrangements of the Committee were most admirable and faithfully carried out.

Excursions.—A large number of the German journeymen carpenters of the Eastern District, headed by a band of music, proceeded to East New-York yesterday for target practice and spent the day in a rational and pleasant manner. They were commanded by Capt. Henry Roeser......The first grand picnic and cotillion excursion of Victory Steam Engine Company No. 13 will take place to-morrow. The Company and invited guests will leave the foot of South Fourth-street at 8 A. M. and proceed to Dudley's Grove.

Gathering of the Clans.—The Brooklyn Caledonian Club will indulge in the national games of Scotland at Myrtle-avenue Park to-morrow. A large number of athletes have signified their intention of contesting for the prizes offered, and the friends of auld Scotia are expected to assemble in strong force.

Degree Conferred.—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Galesville University, Wisconsin, July 11, a unanimous resolution was passed conferring the degree of "Doctor in the Laws" on Hon. Demas Barnes, Member of Congress for Brooklyn.

Foundling.—A female infant, apparently a fortnight old, was found under a stoop in Franklin-street, near Eagle, Greenpoint, on Monday night and sent to the County Nursery.

NEW-JERSEY.

Meeting of Colored Citizens.—A meeting of colored citizens of Newark and vicinity was held on Monday evening at the Plane-street Presbyterian Church for the purpose of ratifying the action of the Trenton Convention, of July 23, on manhood suffrage. The proceedings were conducted throughout by colored men, Mr. A. F. Cook presiding. The Chairman stated the object of the meeting, when a Committee was appointed, who subsequently reported a series of resolutions ratifying the proceedings of the Trenton Convention, and also indorsing Congress and the Republican Party. Speeches were made by Mr. Rae, John O'Fake, John Whitehead and others, when the resolutions were adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

An Anonymous Letter.—The County Physician, Dr. Dodd, of Newark, on Monday evening, received an anonymous letter calling his attention to an abortion case in which a well-known female and several of her male friends, of Newark, are the principal actors. The matter has been placed in the hands of the Police to work up.

The Great Rifle Contest.—The great rifle match between the Newark Shooting Association and the Helveton Society of New-York, for a purse of $2,000, will take place to-day, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M., at the Shooting Park, Clinton Hill. The afternoon will be devoted to bullseye shooting, in which all riflemen will be allowed to participate.

Arrest of an Alleged Horse Thief.—A German named John Beisiegel, was arrested in Hudson City on Monday evening, charged with having stolen a horse from Hiram Davis, at East Newark, which he had disposed of in New-York. The accused was held for trial.

Rescued from Drowning.—On Monday afternoon John Engler, while in a small boat off Bedloe's Island, discovered a small sailboat bottom side up, with a man clinging to it. He rescued the man, who was nearly exhausted, having been in the water about two hours, and safely landed him.

Fire.—At noon yesterday a fire occurred in Prentiss & Heath's enameled cloth factory, No. 221 Warren-street, Newark, caused by the boiling over of a kettle of varnish. Damage to the extent of about $500 was done before the fire was extinguished.

Threatening Life.—Yesterday forenoon a man named Patrick McGovern, was arrested on a warrant issued by Justice Allen, of Jersey City, charged with threatening to take the life of Mrs. Ann Dolan. Accused was held to bail to answer.

Brevities.—A special meeting of the Essex County Board of Freeholders has been called for next Tuesday, to take action for the rebuilding of the county bridge washed away by the recent freshet.....The new building of St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, at Elizabeth, will be three stories high, 90 feet long, 40 feet wide, and will cost about $13,000....A methodist camp meeting will be held at Elwood, Atlantic County, commencing on the 29th inst.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

Flour firm but quiet. Family, $10@$10 50. Wheat firmer and in good demand but unchanged; No. 1 Red, $2 10; White, $2 25@$2 30. Corn dull at 83c.@84c.; there is but little demand. Oats higher; sales at 55c., holders asking 57c.@58c., owing to light receipts. Sales of Rye at $1; the receipts are light. Cotton firm at 26c.@26½c. for Middling. Whisky steady at 30c. in bond. Provisions firmer, with an upward tendency; the demand is light. Mess Pork held at $24; buyers offer $23 75; sold at $23 50 in the morning. Bulk Meats held at 11¾c.@13¾c., with a good demand at ¼c. less; all was taken at even figures. Bacon held at 12¾c.@14½c.@15¼c.@16c. for Shoulders, sides, Clear Rib and Clear Sides; small sales of the latter at quotations. Hams quite unchanged. Lard quiet at 12½c. Butter and Cheese unchanged. Linseed, $1 25. Flaxseed, 12c.; the receipts are large and the crop is large. Gold, 140¼ buying, 140¾ selling. Money easy. Exchange, par.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

Tobacco active, firm but unchanged. Cotton—No sales. Hemp firm and higher, at $1 61@$1 75, undressed, and $1 90 for dressed. Flour—Best grades of Extras are buoyant and firm; medium grades are inactive; low grades are neglected; Choice and Fancy, $11 75@$12 50. Wheat firm, and advanced 2c.@5c.; Prime Spring $1 60@$1 62; Choice, $1 82@$1 90; Prime Choice Red, $1 95@$2 10; do. White, $2 08@$2 25. Corn declining and weak; White, $1 05@$1 13; Yellow and Mixed, 90c.@96c. Oats weaker and lower, at 52c.@56c. for new. Mess Pork dull, at $24@$24 25. Bacon—The market is better, at 12¾c. for Shoulders; 15¾c. for Clear Sides. Lard is in better inquiry, at 13½c. for choice. Keg Whisky steady, at $2 05, free. Receipts—3,500 bbls. Flour, 3,000 sacks Wheat, 7,000 sacks Corn, 2,000 sacks Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

Cotton firmer and active; sales 1,050 bales; Low Middlings, 26c.@26½c.; receipts for three days, 611 bales, against 705 for the same days last year; exports for the same time, 1,533 bales. Sugar and Molasses—No change in Louisiana; Cuba is firm, and retailing at 15c. for Prime to Choice; a cargo of Molasses sold at 51½c., now held at 55c. Flour dull and unsettled; Superfine, $8 25@$8 50. Corn shows a declining tendency; $1 15@$1 30 was the whole range. Oats declined 5c.; sales at 65c.@70c. Pork advanced 25c.; jobbing at $26@$26 25. Bacon—Shoulders, 13½c.@13¾c.; Clear Sides, 16c.@16½c. Lard—Tierces, no sales; Kegs, 14½c. Gold, 140. Sterling Exchange, 52¾@54½. New-York Sight Exchange, ½ ℔ cent. premium.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

Flour active and firm; Spring Extras at $9@$10 75. Wheat firm, and advanced 2c.@3c.; No. 1 Spring, $1 88; No. 2 Spring, $1 85@$1 86; Winter Red, $2 10; No. 2 do., $2 05@$2 08. Corn active and advanced 1c.; sales at 97c.@98c. for No. 1, and 92c. a 93½c. for No. 2. Oats active and firm at an advance of 2c.@3c., closing at 56c. Rye active, and advanced 2c.@3c.; sales at $1 05@$1 08½. for No. 1. Barley more active at 75c. for No. 1. Provisions quiet and steady. Mess Pork, $23. Lard, 12½c. Beef Cattle steady at $6 25@$7 12½ for fair to good steers. Sheep dull and unchanged. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 54,000 bushels Wheat, 119,000 bushels Corn, 49,000 bushels Oats, 3,500 Hogs. Shipments—1,800 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 73,000 bushels Corn, 4,200 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

Flour in good demand exceeding the supply; sales 1,200 bbls. at $10 50 for No. 1 Spring, $11 50 for Red Winter, and $12 50 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; sales of small lots new Amber Illinois $2 25. Corn closed firm and better sales early, 18,000 bushels No. 2 Illinois at $1. Other grains scarce and quiet. Corn Meal $2 35 ℔ 100 lbs. Mill Feed unchanged; Shorts, $22@$23; Shipstuffs $28 ℔ ton. Canal Freights dull; Wheat 10c., Corn 8½c., to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 70c.; to Albany, 50c.; to New-York, by rail and river, 60c. Lake Imports—5,000 bushels Wheat, 500 bushels Oats, 1,514,000 feet Lumber. Canal Exports—300 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 75,800 bushels Corn, 3,636,000 feet Lumber.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

Cotton firm and scarce; Middling 27½c.@29c. Coffee quiet, but firm; prime Rio is scarce; the stock is mostly of the low grades. Flour declined 50c. for all grades; Baltimore Family $13 50; high grades of retailing Extra $12 50@$13; shipping brands $11@$11 50; Standard brands $10; Superfine $9 50; Spring Wheat Superfine, $8 53; Western round hoop Extra $10. Wheat, White, $2@$2 40 for middling to good; no choice offered; Inferior, $1 60; Prime $2 36; Medium $2 25@$2 13. Corn dull; White, $1 08; Yellow, $1 17. Oats active and steady at 75c.@76c. Rye $1 [illegible]@$1 40. Sugar firm; Porto Rico 12¼c.@13½c.; refining grades 11¼c.@11½c. Provisions quiet and unchanged.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

Receipts—Wheat, 9,000 bushels; Corn, 220,000 bushels. Shipments—Corn, 55,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels. Flour quiet; sales, 5,000 bbls. at $12 for Southern Illinois White. $10 25 for Spring, and $10 75 for Red. Wheat dull and nominal. Corn active and firmer, closing nominally 2c. better; sales 50,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 98c., 65,000 bushels do. at 99c. and 27,000 bushels rejected at 95c., held at $1 at the close for No. 2 Western. Oats dull and nominal. Rye—Market bare. Barley—None here. Mess Pork, Lard and Highwines quiet and unchanged. Freights firm; 11c., some asking 11½c. on Corn to New-York.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Tuesday, Aug. 13.

Beef Cattle.—Receipts, 1,061 head; prices have declined fully 50c. ℔ cwt.; extra, $12@$12 50; first quality, $11@$11 50; second quality, $10@$10 50; third quality, $9@$9 50. Milch Cows and Calves, $40@$100. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 7,867 head, which was more than the demand required, but they were worked off at 50c. ℔ head less than last week, with a prospect of a still greater decline, owing to the large supply; sales at 2½c.@5c. ℔ D.; Spring Lambs, $2 50@$3 50. Veal Calves, $5@$15.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

Tobacco steady; sales 190 hhds. at $3 40@$23 50 for Lugs to fair Leaf. Superfine Flour, $7; No. 1, new, $10 50. Wheat advanced 2c. Corn, shelled, in bulk, 83c.@85c. Oats, new, in bulk, 53c.@55c. Sugar, raw New-Orleans, has advanced ⅛c. Mess Pork, $24. Bacon, Shoulders, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 16c. Hams, fancy, 21¼c., packed. Lard, tierces, 12¾c. Cotton, 24c.@25c. Whisky, raw, 30c., in bond.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

Flour dull and weak; Spring Extras $10 50. Wheat heavy; sales 4,000 bushels; Red $2 35 for good, and $2 20 for choice. Corn steady; Yellow $1 21; mixed Western $1 18. Oats steady; new 75c.; old 90c. Coffee quiet; Rio 18c., gold. Mess Pork $25. Lard 13¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

Flour firm; City Double Extras, $11; choice Extras, $9 75. Wheat scarce at $2 05@$2 08, under the pressure of a corner. Oats steady at 73c. for No. 1. Corn, 93c. Receipts—4,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,200 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

Flour quiet. Wheat steady; White Michigan, $2 23; Amber, $2 10; No. 1 Spring, $1 90; No. 2, $1 80; receipts to-day, 3,600 bushels. Corn—$1 for No. 1, and 94c.@95c. for No. 2; receipts to-day, 14,000 bushels.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

Cotton—Uplands, 27c.@28c. Corn—$1 10@$1 12½ was the whole range. Oats, 55c.@60c. Hay, $25@$28. Flour dull and unchanged. Pork, $25 75@$26. Bacon—Clear Sides, 16½c. Lard, 12½c.@14c.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

Wheat dull; No. 1 Red was offered at $2 18, with no buyers; sales of No. 2 at $2 08. Corn active at 95c. Oats in good demand at 68c. bid.

WILMINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 53c. Resin steady at $2 80@$7 25.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Aug. 13.

Cotton active, and prices are firmer; sales 185 bales; Middlings, 25½c.@26c.

MOBILE, Ala., Tuesday, Aug. 13.

Cotton closed firm; sales 100 bales Low Middling; sales 100 bales Low Middling, 24½c.; receipts, 77 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, Aug. 13.

Cotton in fair demand; sales 70 bales; Middlings, 26c.@26½c.; receipts, 81 bales.

SAVANNAH, GA., Tuesday, Aug. 13.

Cotton—Middlings, 26c.@26½c.; sales, 280 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 96; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 27; Reading Railroad, 52¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 53¾; Gold, 140¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Java	Aug. 3	Liverpool	Boston.
Hammonia	Aug. 3	Hamburg	New-York.
Wm. Penn	Aug. 3	London	New-York.
Nebraska	Aug. 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Erin	Aug. 7	Liverpool	New-York.
Fulton	Aug. 7	Havre	New-York.
City of Paris	Aug. 7	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	Aug. 10	Hamburg	New-York.
Union	Aug. 10	Bremen	New-York.
Scotia	Aug. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Northern Light	Aug. 10	Bremen	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
City of Washington	Aug. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Chicago	Aug. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Propontis	Aug. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Aug. 15	New-York	Bremen.
Queen	Aug. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Iowa	Aug. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Cella	Aug. 17	New-York	London.
Cleopatra	Aug. 17	New-York	Antwerp.
Teutonia	Aug. 17	New-York	Hamburg.
FOR HAVANA, ASPINWALL, BRAZIL, &C.			
Georgia	Aug. 14	Sisal and Vera Cruz.	
Morro Castle	Aug. 15	Havana.	
Fah Kee	Aug. 16	Santiago de Cuba.	
Rising Star	Aug. 21	Aspinwall.	
South America	Aug. 22	Rio de Janeiro.	

Departure of Foreign Mails.

The mails for Europe, *via* Quebec, by the *Nestorian*, close at the General Post-office, Wednesday, Aug. 14, at 6 P. M.

The mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *America*, close at the General Post-office on Thursday, Aug. 15, at 10:30 A. M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 12 M.

The mails for Havana, by the *Morro Castle*, (Pier No. 4 North River,) close at the General Post-office at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

Aug. 13.—*In steamship Pereire, from Brest*—Mr. Laurent, Henry Dufort, Mr. Stuyvesant and lady, Mr. Wood and lady, Mr. Graham, lady, son and child, Mr. Cook, Mr. Garetty, Mr. Perez, Mr. Osgood and brother, Mrs. Rathbone and family, Mr. Partridge, Mr. Clark, Mrs. Dehais, Mr. Kingslay and family, Mr. Darling, Mrs. Cruker, Mr. Lehgman, Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Vitus and lady, Mr. Zayas and lady, Mr. Bolton, Mr. Van Norton, Mr. Dietrich and lady, Mr. Woods, Mr. Walker, Mr. Strickland and lady, Mr. Leroy and family, Mr. Libby and family, Mrs. Hardcastle and servant, Mr. Male, Mr. Arnold, Mr. Kennedy and lady, Mr. Ravoux, Bishop Grace, Mr. Mayer and lady, Mr. Berrill, Mr. Martin, Mr. Camers, Mr. Larouture and lady, Mr. Sears and lady, Mr. Coune and lady, Mr. Haight and family, Mrs. Lazare and son, Mr. Laible, Mr. Posos Dulles, Mr. Sudburn and lady, Mr. Caldwell, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Hirsch and lady, Mr. Delvaille, Mr. Madariaso, Mr. Austin, Mr. Brown, Mr. Munter, Mr. Delurk, Mr. Areas, Mr. Maron, Mr. Shephard, Mr. Kahn, Mr. Blaugue Bey, Turkish Minister and lady, Mr. Worfer and lady, Mr. Clapp, Mr. Godfrey, Mr. White, Mr. Mathias, Mr. Balsazz, Mr. Lesor, Mr. Hughes and lady, Miss Morrison, Mr. Gueilot, Mr. Burthey, Mr. Gorsianhue, Mr. Blum, Mr. Lavigne, Mr. Purre, Mr. Huppenbauer, Mr. Baething, Mr. Hertopen, Mr. Caron, Mr. Poirer, Mr. Lang, Mr. Tolhugue and lady, Mr. Degouttier, Mr. Crimmin, Mr. Michel, Mr. Berand, Mr. Blum, Mr. Lory, Mr. Dermon, Mr. Schimerer, Mrs. Brown and family, Mr. Nardin, Mr. Boucher, Mr. Berand, Mr. Wolf, Mr. Giraudat, Mr. Gruffenried, Mr. Samuel, Mr. Armand, Mr. Skeurm, Mr. Bloch, Mr. Wolf, Mr. Zaegg, Mr. Danset, Mr. Poimon, Mr. Bourion, Mr. Babel, Mr. Pfaumulier, Mr. Lefevre, Mr. Lutz, Mr. Smith, Mr. Pferten, Mr. Bodrick, Mr. Manson, Mr. Neuville, Mr. Bordeau, Mr. Ballis.

Aug. 13.—*In steamship Tarifa, from Liverpool*—T. Gartside, wife and 2 daughters, A. McLaggan, wife and child, Mrs. S. A. Coyke, 2 children and servant, Mr. O'Reilly, wife and child, Miss Adcock, A. McKinney and wife, J. B. Quiglass, Mr. Syttle, Mr. Mackay, wife and child, Bishop Quinlan, Mr. Ludlow, wife and child, Miss C. O'Leary, Mr. Shildon, Rudolph McPhee, Mrs. C. Neal, B. Macaulay, Mr. Hilliard, Mr. Hetherington, Mrs. Goold and daughter, Capt. Gerard, Miss A. Barton, W. Marks, Mrs. Melville, D. Martin, and 476 in the steerage.

In steamship San Jacinto, from Savannah—Wm. Uncles, wife and daughter, Mr. Marshall, Miss Marshall, T. P. Ramsdell, wife and children, Wm. Cornwell, J. L. Villalonsa, wife and daughter, J. Spirey, N. Nasshaum, F. M. Cohen, M. Spear, T. Puleston, A. Abbot, Miss Adams, Miss A. Hartridge, Miss Hartridge, Master C. Hartridge, F. A. Barmond, M. A. Frisbie, P. M. Dunn and lady, G. Lamant and lady, T. L. Kinsey, E. McVail, W. Kilby, L. F. Stow, E. R. Porter, J. Renoux, Mr. Levi, Mr. Davis, lady and children, Mr. Gregory and children, F. Ruckett, G. Mortman, Miss Bowes, Mrs. Clifford, Mr. Gildred and lady, Mr. Sperry and lady, A. Osgood, Jas. Kellum, Mr. Conway, Mr. Acosta, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Hudnell and child, Mrs. Keene, Mr. Stickney, lady and children, Mr. Lane, W. Hills, Albert Bishop, Mr. Kent, G. Crabtree, Mr. Stodard, P. Smith, W. T. Jones, Mr. Cuttiffe, S. H. Hankins.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 09 | Sun sets.... 7 00 | Moon sets.... 4 24
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 6 46 | Gov. Island. 7 35 | Hell Gate.... 8 57

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Aug. 13.

Cleared.

Steamships Sappho, Lingo, Wilmington, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; City of Washington, (Br.,) Halcrow, J. G. Dale.

Ship Alicia, Stuart, Havre, Nesmith & Sons.

Barks Exchange, (Br.,) Churchill, Halifax, Boyd & Hincken; Criterion, (Br.,) Coombs, Cardiff, J. C. McArthur; Lilie M., (Br.,) Clark, Charleston, Lunt Bros.; J. L. Wickmire, (Br.,) Holmes, Bonaire, J. Edmiston.

Brigs Pepito, (Span.,) Boig, Barcelona, Ferrer & Co.; Golden Lead, Jones, Indianola and Levacca, Tupper & Beattie; John Armstrong, (Br.,) Lang, St. Kitts; Clara, Morgan, Bilboa via Philadelphia, Marsh & McCully.

Schooners J. Simonson, Ellis, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Fred. Smith, Smith, Bangor, H. W. Loud & Co.; Brumhall, Hamilton, Portland, G. L. Hatch; Anna Currier, Rich, St. John, N. B., Smithers & Co.; J. E. Dailey, Wall, Bangor, H. W. Loud & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Tarifa, (Br.,) Macauly, Liverpool July 30, and Queenstown 31st, with mdse. and 517 passengers to E. Cunard.

Steamship Saratoga, King, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen.

Steamship J. S. Green, Platt, Alexandria, D. C., to James Hand.

Steamship Levant, (Br.,) Ackley, Cow Bay, with coal to Parmele Bros.

Steamship Pereire, (Fr.,) Duchesne, Brest Aug. 3, with mdse. and 180 passengers.

U. S. storeship Purveyor, Acting Master James H. Stimpson, Mobile July 27.

Ship Criterion, (of Boston,) Bates, Callao June 3, with guano to R. C. Ferguson. 9th inst., on the northern edge of the Gulf Stream, passed part of the wheel and house of a steamer; in lat. 34 S., lon. 82, had a hurricane which blew some of the furled sails from the yards; with that exception, had very light weather all the passage.

Ship B. Aymar, (of Searsport,) Sawyer, St. Mary's, Ga., for Buenos Ayres, 11 ds., with lumber to Walsh & Carver. In the hurricane of 2d inst. sprung aleak and received other slight damage; put into this port for repairs.

Ship Orient, Hill, Liverpool June 30, with mdse. to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Had a continuation of light W. and W. S. W. winds, with dense fog and very heavy rains.

Ship Johan, (Norw.,) Ulsternd, Newcastle 63 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer.

Bark Lakemba, (Br.,) Rood, Cow Bay 17 ds., with coal to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Krimpen Ander Lek, (Holl.,) Rotgens, Havana 13 ds., with sugar to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Josephine Martin, Pickett, Leghorn 55 ds., with marble, &c., to Warren Ray. 10th inst., lat. 38 30, lon. 72, saw a large quantity of drift lumber.

Brig Clara P. Gibbs, Wilson, Manzanilla via New-London, with palm leaf and cedar to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Emulous, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Priest, Malaga 40 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Julia F. Carney, Carney, Havana 13 ds., with sugar to Dearborn Bros.

Brig Velocity, (Br.,) Darrell, Yabacoa, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar, &c., to Darrell & Nash.

Brig Harp, Agnew, Ponce, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to C. B. Swain.

Brig E. P. Swett (of Bath,) Lawrence, Curacoa 13 ds., with salt to master.

Brig Royalist, Soperywith, of and from Falmouth, Eng., 60 ds., with clay to Geo. F. Bulley.

Brig Anna, Holmboe, Havana 14 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig B. Ingenac, Gray, Miragoane 16 ds., with logwood to Robert Murray, Jr.

Brig Lorenzo, (Span.,) Mir, Havana 17 ds., in ballast to Schepeler & Co.

Brig Trenton, Norwood, New-Bedford.

Schr. Pilot's Bride, Brewster, Curacoa 17 ds., with wool and skins to S. W. Lewis & Co. The schr. Howard was at Santa Martha's Bay ldg. salt for New-York. The brig J. P. Swett, of Bath, sld. for New-York 2 ds. previously, with salt, and saw her 12th.

Schr. Charles Thompson, Lind, Maranham and Para July 21, with rubber, &c., to L. E. Amsinck & Co. The schr. Jennie Tyler left for New-York 4 ds. previous; passed going in, two schooners, supposed the Susan and E. C. Knight, from New-York.

Schr. Ida Birdsall, Birdsall, Savannah 10 ds., with lumber, bound to Newburgh. Several of the crew were taken sick on the passage; the steamer Moneka supplied her with three men; 11th inst., Frederick C. Bradford, seaman, of Eastport, Me., died.

Schr. Mohawk, Bradley, Georgetown, S. C., 12 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Veto, (of New-Haven,) Davis, Brazos, Texas, 26 ds., with wool, hides, &c., to J. H. Woodhouse.

Schr. Union, Leighton, Portland, with lumber to Simes, Chase & Talbot.

Schr. B. F. Lowell, Levitt, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., to Pease & Thomas.

Schr. C. H. Northam, Peltam, Portland, Conn., with stone.

Schr. S. S. Buckingham, Lewis, Portland, Conn., with stone.

Schr. Howard, Griffin, Curacoa July 28, with salt to Walsh & Carver.

Schr. Ring Dove, Wooster, Calais, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. John Crooker, Law, Lingan 14 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. H. E. Russell, Mehaffy, Mobile 12 ds., with cedar to master.

Schr. J. W. Hine, ——, Hartford.
Schr. Fannie Hazard, Clark, Hartford.
Schr. M. Vassar, Jr., Christie, Wareham.
Schr. Allan Downing, ——, Providence.
Schr. J. M. Taylor, Fowler, Providence.
Schr. Eliza Hamilton, Cole, Providence.
Schr. Mt. Hope, Varnum, Providence.
Schr. Kate, Stevens, Providence.
Schr. Moonlight, Hawes, Providence.
Schr. Ariadne, Robinson, Providence.
Schr. Benj. English, Baker, Boston.
Schr. Nelson Harvey, Burse, Boston.
Schr. Lottie, Taylor, Boston.
Schr. J. McCloskey, Crowell, Boston.
Schr. Galota, Lovell, Boston for Newburgh.
Schr. Edwin Watson, Verner, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Geo. H. Hoyt, Crammer, Virginia.
Schr. E. R. Quirk, Burnett, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Harriet Gardner, Hammond, Dennis.
Schr. C. H. Moller, Brown, Boston.
Schr. Ottoman, Nye, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Emma & Ellen, Rogers, Hartford.
Schr. Brazos, Kelsey, Portland, Conn., with stone.
Schr. Monitor, Robbins, Boston.
Schr. Bonny Boat, Kelly, Boston.
Schr. Princess, Lovell, Boston, with mdse.
Schr. Cora, Kelly, Providence.
Schr. Maria, Lane, Milford.
Schr. N. Holmes, Arnold, Newport.
Schr. S. P. Cooper, Whaden, Newport.
Schr. Helen, Perry, New-Bedford.
Schr. Sea Flower, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Tryall, Soule, New-Bedford.
Schr. Union, Fisher, New-Bedford.
Schr. G. W. Baldwin, Long, Gloucester, with fish.
Schr. H. Prescott, Freeman, Portland, with headings.
Schr. Sally Ann, Corson, Virginia.
Schr. Monmouth, Anderson, Virginia.
Schr. E. Phars, Falconer, Virginia.
Schr. Cornelius, Johnson, Virginia.
Schr. J. R. Franklin, Higby, Virginia.
Schr. C. Woolsey, Parker, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. W. H. Rutan, Sprague, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. A. E. Valentine, Baylis, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. P. Armstrong, Peterson, Virginia.
Schr. Austin, Woodland, Virginia.
Schr. Wm. Henry, Mahande, Virginia.
Sloop M. A. Baker, De Wall, Virginia.

BELOW—Bark Janette, from Porto Rico, and ship Ormsby Hall.

WIND—At sunset, S. E., fresh

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—Arr. bark Desiah, Philadelphia; brigs Blanche, Newcastle; Brill, Havana; Grace Darling, do.; J. A. Devereux, Georgetown; Alamo, Rondout; Forest, do.

Also arr. brigs Mary C. Haskell, Tabasco; W. A. Black, Cienfuegos; James Davis, Philadelphia; Clelone, do.; Moses Day, do.; schrs. A. H. Leaming, Galveston; George Brooks, Savannah; Sam. Larey, Darien.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 13.—Arr. steamers Champion and Saragossa, from New-York. Sld. brig Martha Ann Palmer, for Liverpool.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug. 10, P. M.—Arr. schrs. Beno, Philadelphia for Portsmouth; Medford, Spencer, Newport for Boston; Jessie Wilson, Onley, Philadelphia for Boston; Clara Rankin, for Philadelphia; T. R. Jones, Smith, Philadelphia for Rockport; Laura, Bridgman, Baltimore for Boston; Hampden Bells, Hart, Hodgetown for Pembroke; Adelia T. Casen, Casen, Philadelphia for Lynn; Hattie Caster, Philadelphia for Salem; Mary S. Shumons, Cape May; Susan Duncan, Georgetown for Portland; Catherine Rondout, Georgetown; C. B. Allen, Dill, Newport for Baltimore; Paul B. Seavey, Savannah for Boston; Pulaski, Dian, Boston for Machias; Sarah, Bailey, New-York for Boston; Wm. Carroll, Magee, Philadelphia for Saco; Bertha Sander, Brewster, Philadelphia for Pembroke.

Aug. 11, A. M.—Arr. Sarah J. Boot, Shaw, Philadelphia for Boston; Habel Hall, Hall, do. do.; Moses M. Day, Strought, Philadelphia; Ward J. Parks, Bogot, Philadelphia for Salem; Geo. W. Chase, Rondout for Portsmouth; Jonathan Neary, Deal, Philadelphia for Boston; Nellie Higgins, Brown, Boston for Richmond; Abbie Bursley, Jenkins, Boston for Philadelphia; brigs Ohina, Rumkey, New-York for Halifax; Cyclone, Philadelphia for Boston; Geo. W. Chase, Rondout for Boston; schrs. Henry, Gilbert, New-York for New-Brunswick; J. T. Price, Young, Philadelphia for Salem; J. C. Thompson, New-York for Boston; A. H. Cain, Simpson, Holwell, Me., for Philadelphia; Amelia H. Leaming, Ludlow, Philadelphia; Gen. Brooks, Henley, Boston for Savannah; Chas. Cooney, Kuhn, Philadelphia for Boston; John Lancaster, Philadelphia for Portland; John Ross, Young, Philadelphia for Boston; S. J. Smith, Smith, Hartford for Boston; Ocean Traveler, Camden, N. J., for Adams, Mass.; Daniel Clark, Peck, New-York; Nellie Potter, Thomas, Danversport for Philadelphia; Wave Crest, Dowk, Philadelphia for Boston; Equal, Wood, New-York for Rockland; Lydia May, Parker, Philadelphia for Boston; Eva, Jones, Elizabethport for Boston; Agenored, Beam, Ellsworth; C. French, Philadelphia; Marietta Smith, Preston, Greenport for Lynn; Warren Presewey, Blake, Rondout for Portsmouth; Honest Abe, Conery, Philadelphia for Lynn.

Aug. 12, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Adaline Hamlin, Wyart, Bangor for New-York; A. G. Mier, Hilliore, Bombay for New-York; brig Firm, Dexter, for New-York. All the vessels have sailed excepting the Paul Seavey, C. B. Allen, Ward J. Park, Adaline Hamlin, A. G. Mier and Firm.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 13.—Arr. steamships W. P. Clyde, from New-York, and James A. Gary, from Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

The Br. brig Petrel, arrived 10th, is consigned to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Spoken, &c.

Jessie Jones—schr., strg. S., was seen Aug. 8, lat. 37, lon. 74 25.

At Para, July 21, schrs. Gersh Banker, Ellis, for New-York, ldg.; Isabel, for do., disch.

STARTLING CRUELTIES.

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER

READY THIS (WEDNESDAY) MORNING.
THIRTY-SIX SPLENDID ILLUSTRATIONS
Contains the following striking Illustrations:
A DOUBLE-PAGE PICTURE OF THE CRUELTIES PRACTICED IN THE PATERSON ALMS-HOUSE.
VAGRANT BOYS DECOYING DOGS FOR THE POUND.
EIGHT REPRESENTATIONS OF RECENT SCENES AND EVENTS IN EUROPE.
A FAITHFUL PORTRAIT OF INSPECTOR LEONARD OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.
SITE OF THE FIRST SETTLEMENT OF NEW-ORLEANS.
ELIZABETH WOODVILLE AT WESTMINSTER.
JAPANESE KNIFE-THROWERS.
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COMIC PICTURE—"VERY TRUE."
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OFFICIAL DRAWING

Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."

GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 17, Aug. 13, 1867.
2, 51, 62, 6, 33, 60, 71, 55, 50, 9, 44, 76.
GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 18, Aug. 13, 1867.
10, 60, 11, 18, 39, 75, 25, 47, 78, 4, 14, 63, 49.
SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 298, Aug. 13, 1867.
47, 25, 59, 38, 43, 63, 49, 72, 45, 62, 29, 24.
SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 299, Aug. 13, 1867.
39, 31, 7, 58, 41, 62, 12, 52, 27, 22, 17.
BOYD, WILSON & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.

Combination tickets in the above Lottery now ready. The drawing of Class "E," on the Havana plan—capital prize $50,000—will take place on Aug. 21, 1867. Tickets $12, $6, $3, $1 50. Circulars sent and all orders immediately attended to by addressing
McINTIRE & CO.
No. 125 Chatham-st., New-York City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 481, Aug. 13, 1867.
48, 70, 71, 39, 51, 18, 42, 28, 9, 57, 15, [illegible], 16, 3.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 482, Aug. 13, 1867.
45, 8, 22, 70, 35, 29, 52, 6, 61, 53, 64, [illegible], 2.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 405, Aug. 13, 1867.
29, 14, 78, 3, 37, 19, 68, 28, 45, 57, 61, 33, 54, 21.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 406, Aug. 13, 1867.
23, 2, 69, 13, 35, 11, 52, 48, 24, 27, 32, 67, 74.
Circulars and information furnished in the above lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway and 153 Fulton-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

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